THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Twenty Pages | BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 256 | ATLANTIC EDITION •• | FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

World Watches Laval at Berlin

George V Comes Home to Help

Spain Forges a Constitution

Mr. Hoover Balks at Pressure

Lindbergh Finds New Reward

Where Birds Bar Out the Sun

MINISTERS LAVAL AND BRIAND leave Paris for a historic week-end in Berlin. France officially visits Germany for the first time. Some say nothing can be accomplished. But M. Laval says big things may impend. A clear course is open toward industrial coöperation. Ship agreements can eliminate loss. Talk of customs union and railway union is in the Berlin air. With Britain finding new standards and the French Premier about to sail for America, old hatreds can vanish in a rule of reason. The world watches—and hugs hard its hopes. It trusts the dining room may be well warmed. And the food finely fit. Shades of winter morning breakfasts in the Coolidge White House days! When points of disagreement melted between buckwheat cakes. And mighty assurances were said with sausage.

♣ ♣ ♣

More problems loom in London. King George gives the grouse a respite and leaves the Highlands for home. Must the general election be immediate? Would that rock or steady the ship of state? With the budget balanced, at least on paper, how shall highly contentious measures be passed through Parliament? An election lost would see Prime Minister MacDonald and his policy gone aglimmering. An election won would put the policy, if not the politician, in the saddle for five years more. The night lamps will burn in Buckingham Palace. His Majesty and his ministers will talk. And it may be observed that in a democratic era the weight of a crown can still tip the scales of high decision.

♣ ♣ ♣

Spain's Cortes spends a perspiring night hammering out a constitution. Every article bristles questions. Must a public official learn the language of the region he rules? Is Spanish or Castilian the tongue of Spain? How is a two-word name to be found for the Republic when its very mention must proclaim a dozen things? Burning questions, burning debaters. The Catalans are up in arms, the Basques cry out "Let's go!" Which is all reasonable and peaceful and satisfactory news. Remember the mighty and mightily respected Constitution of the United States. More bad words were said about it than there are good words in it. It was months in the making—with only fist-fights to relieve the ennui.

♣ ♣ ♣

President Hoover goes after the high pressure groups. No raids on the public treasury now—however worthy the cause. The new Congress must not be thrust into the lemon squeezer as was the old—when $17,000,000,000 was demanded. The beating of the bonus plan by the American Legion has given the Chief Executive heart. He pulls the lid off of lobbying. He calls the people to stand by him and prevent the pressure that national aggregations can exert. So that the Government can go safely through a hard year. So that taxes shall not have to go sky-high.

♣ ♣ ♣

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is having a marvelous vacation in China. Flying above the floods, aiding in surveys and making needed swift deliveries, he is working manfully, but is really on vacation. Because nobody in inland China knows who Charlie Lindbergh is! The world's hero retastes the peace of the old days before every eye pierced him with a stare, every mouth gaped or gobbled and every hand clutched at him through sheer wonder and admiration. Saying good-by to the Mikado, he detoured from the path of universal acclaim to do something for silent sufferers who never heard his name. He would, that Lindy. And they gave him for a reward something that must have touched his fed-up heart. Like an ordinary human being, that's how they have actually treated him.

♣ ♣ ♣

Save the wild life; it's priceless. So urges Governor Doyle E. Carlton of Florida before the international game and fish commissioners at Hot Springs, Ark. The Governor knows birds. He understands the old hunters who tell of the days in the middle West when clouds of wild pigeons on the migratory flight mottled the ground with shadows from dawn until dark. Governor Carlton's State holds the only existing parallel. Crossing the Florida Everglades on the Tamiami Trail the motorist shouts and 10,000 gorgeous waterfowl of a species wing up from the sedgy cover. He sustains the disturbance, and the canopy above him becomes white with egrets, blue with herons, drab with great slow-moving cranes. Such birds a-wing leave one speechless. It is the sight of a lifetime, one which should never be allowed, no matter what price preservation, to be blotted from America's wild outdoors.

South Africa Yields Marble Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, S. Af.

VAST marble quarries have been discovered near the town of Port St. Johns on the Umzimvubu River in the east of Cape Province.

The marble is a beautiful cream to white, translucent onyx type, in strata formation from 4 to 25 feet thick, and suitable for the decoration of fine buildings. Millions of tons are said to be available.

Laval Expects Definite Pact With Germans

French Premier Supports Policy of Collaboration on Trade Questions

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Sept. 26—"The journey which the Minister of Foreign Affairs and I are going to make to Berlin should not be considered as a simple gesture of courtesy; the new interview which we will have with German ministers should result in a definite agreement," said the French Prime Minister, M. Pierre Laval, yesterday preliminary to boarding the Berlin express for the first visit ever paid by the chief of a French government to the German capital.

The French Premier thus undertook to refute critics who have been declaring his visit to Berlin in company with M. Aristide Briand could not accomplish any definite result.

"If relations between France and Germany are ameliorated," continued M. Laval, "if an active policy of coöperation between our two great peoples is undertaken, I am sure it will then be easier to restore confidence."

Difficult Task Eased

The interviews which the French Ministers had last July with the German Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, and Dr. Julius Curtius, Foreign Minister, in Paris and London, are considered by M. Laval to have facilitated the difficult task which both governments have undertaken. Certainly developments since mid-summer have appeared favorable to greater collaboration between France and Germany, especially in the economic field.

Since that time abandonment of the project for the Austro-German customs union has removed one of the principal factors which held France and Germany apart. More recently British abandonment of the gold standard has indicated that the economic situation has reached a point where international collaboration is more essential than ever. And President Hoover's invitation to M. Laval to visit him at Washington, which has been accepted for October, is taken to indicate that the United States Government is ready to collaborate with Europe in ameliorating world conditions.

It is recognised in France that there are certain political questions such as reparations and disarmament on which agreement with Germany cannot be reached immediately. But it is possible that a greater degree of coöperation in the industrial field can be undertaken.

Initiative by Germany.

Initiative in this field has apparently come from Germany and M. André François-Poncet, recently appointed French Ambassador at Berlin, is well qualified through his ability as an economist and his earlier associations with French heavy industries to discuss such matters with German officials and industrialists.

It is unlikely that M. Laval and M. Briand while in Berlin can settle details of economic collaboration, but it is reported from Berlin sources that a permanent committee of 40, consisting of governmental officials and industrialists of each country, will be established to work out through a series of subcommittees new methods of joint action.

M. Laval is accompanied on his visit by M. Georges Monier, one of his private secretaries, and M. Albert Buisson, president of the commercial tribunal of the Seine Department. M. Briand is attended by M. Philippe Berthelot, secretary-general to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Leger, his principal secretary, and Professor Hesnard, official interpreter. The French ministers will return to Paris next Tuesday.

Chinese Establish Quarters Between Peiping and Mukden

Civil and Military Business to Be Conducted at City on Railroad—Press of China Lauds U. S. and League Action

By Radio from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PEIPING, China, Sept. 26—Manchurian civil and military headquarters have been temporarily established in Chinchow, halfway between Peiping and Mukden, by Mr. Chang Hsueh-liang of Manchuria. Delegates here for the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, after an all-day discussion, were unable to agree whether the conference is now possible. The discussions will be continued.

Several delegates who witnessed the Mukden occupation agree that it showed evidences of intentions to make it permanent.

The Chinese press welcomes the action of the League of Nations and the United States as an evidence of the success of international peace movements. A leading newspaper, Takungpao, urges that China avoid direct negotiations with Japan until the Manchurian status quo is restored.

Interviews with impartial foreigners arriving from Mukden confirm Chinese statements that Japanese airplanes fired upon several passenger trains crowded with refugees. Because of the gravity of this accusation independent confirmation is awaited. Chinese communiqués of Thursday confirm that a minimum of three unarmed civilians were killed on two trains.

The Japanese military is apparently seeking to check the wholesale exodus of Chinese civilians southward, but foreigners of unimpeachable reputation declare the train did not contain soldiers.

Mr. J. G. Thomson, general manager of the Peiping-Mukden Railway, witnessed the worst incident. He declared civilians were shot while riding on the train roof. Renewed unrest in Harbin is alarming, but the Chinese military is functioning normally there.

MANY PRODUCTS EXPORTED SHOW GAIN OVER 1930

Out of 99 Leading Items 16 Have Increases—Wholesale Prices Steady

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Better business in certain American export lines in the first half of 1931 is brought out in an analysis for that period made public today by the foreign commerce department of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The chamber's analysis shows that 16 out of 99 leading American export items were shipped abroad in larger quantities in the first six months of 1931 than in the same half of last year, with agricultural products figuring prominently in the list of items making the gains.

Among the 16 items cited in the chamber's report, with the percentage of increase, are the following: unmanufactured cotton 8 per cent, furs 3 per cent, fresh apples 133 per cent, oranges 146 per cent, canned fruit 17 per cent, rice 11 per cent, prunes 122 per cent, barley 13 per cent, grape fruit 63 per cent, raisins 5 per cent, inedible materials and greases 33 per cent, old and scrap copper 234 per cent, radio receiving sets 101 per cent, cameras films 0.1 per cent, and broad silk 1 per cent. Three of these exports increased in value as well as volume, namely: apples 113 per cent, oranges 26 per cent, and prunes 16 per cent.

"These increases," the chamber's report points out, "are all the more significant when it is considered that the total value of American exports for the first half of 1931 declined 36.6 per cent, amounting to one and one-third billion dollars, the smallest total since 1914. Falling prices were responsible to a considerable extent for the decline, as the total quantity of exports, it is estimated, declined only 22 per cent."

At the same time a statement from the Federal Reserve Board showed that volume of industrial production and factory employment, which usually increases at this season, showed little change from July to August, and the board's seasonally adjusted indexes consequently declined. The general level of wholesale prices remained in August at about the same level as in the two preceding months, but declined somewhat in the first three weeks of September.

Industrial production, as measured by the board's seasonally adjusted index, declined from 83 per cent of the 1923-1925 average in July to 80 per cent in August, which compares with the previous low level of 82 per cent for December, 1930.

The general level of wholesale prices increased from 70.0 per cent of the 1926 average in June and July to 70.2 per cent in August, according to the bureau of labor statistics, reflecting increases in the prices of livestock, meats, dairy products and petroleum, offset in large part by decreases in the prices of grains, cotton and cotton textiles.

HUGHES LAUDS TANEY, FIFTH CHIEF JUSTICE

Tribute Paid at Unveiling of Statue in Town of Maryland

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 26 (AP)—Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes of the United States came here today to pay tribute to Roger Brooke Taney of Frederick, the country's fifth Chief Justice, who held office during the period when the nation's institutions were formed and solidified.

Speaking at exercises in connection with the unveiling of a bust of Justice Taney, Justice Hughes reviewed the decisions of the author of the Dred Scott finding and told of their effect upon the nation. The address was broadcast.

"He presided over the Supreme Court," Justice Hughes said, "at a time of bitterest controversy, ripening in tragical conflict . . . maintaining in the face of rancorous criticism and amid the excesses of passion a serenity and dignity, as well as a conscientious devotion to his task, which won the highest praise from the ablest and most discriminating of his associates. . . .

"Chief Justice Taney had deep-seated convictions as to the constitutional right of personal liberty, and even in the stress of civil war and at the risk of personal abuse, to which indeed he was subjected, . . . he maintained that right against the Executive, deciding that suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was beyond the power of the President."

Of the Dred Scott case the Chief Justice said: "It is unfortunate that the estimate of Chief Justice Taney's judicial labors should have been so largely influenced by the opinion he rendered in the case of Dred Scott. . . ."

"It should be said however, that the charge which formed part of the violent and malignant attack upon the decision, that it was the result of a conspiracy or political bargain, had not the slighest foundation. Whatever may be said of the merits of the case, or of the scope of the court's determination, or the reasoning employed, there can be no doubt of the integrity of the members of the court and of the sincerity of action of the Chief Justice."

Roger Brooke Taney was Chief Justice of the United States from 1836 to 1864, receiving his appointment from President Andrew Jackson.

TURN CLOCKS BACK! DAYLIGHT TIME ENDS

Daylight saving time in Massachusetts officially ends at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning. To be prepared for the change it is wise to turn back clocks and watches one hour tonight.

Residents of the State are urged to obtain new railroad time-tables as soon as possible because of the many changes in train schedules.

Railroads in Massachusetts are compelled by federal law to maintain eastern standard time through the period of a time change. Consequently there were several differences in the running time of trains when daylight saving time became effective last April. On Sunday morning, the railroads announce that train times will be changed practically to conform to schedules in effect before the shift in time.

Radio Industry Heads to Make Plea In Detail Before Federal Conference

By MARTIN CODEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—Radio's industrial future and the future of many of the allied acoustical and electronic industries that have evolved from radio may rest upon the outcome of conferences between executives and counsel of the Radio Corporation of America and its associated companies and representatives of the United States Department of Justice, scheduled to begin in New York City next Monday.

Out of these conferences may come an agreement to form a patent pool that will open radio and its allied industries to free competition and at the same time obviate most of the litigation that has enmeshed radio in an almost hopeless tangle for more than a decade.

Out of the conferences, too, may come a dismissal of the Government's suit, filed in the federal district court in Delaware last May, to dissolve the so-called "radio trust" an allegedly illegal combination of patents brought together in the Radio Corporation of America by cross-licensing agreements among the R. C. A., General Electric Company, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Western Electric Company, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, R. C. A. Photophone, Inc., R. C. A. Radiotron, Inc., R. C. A. Victor, Inc., General Motors Radio Corporation and General Motors Corporation.

These are the companies whose patent agreements among themselves, and some of whose corporate affiliations, the Government is suing in the Delaware courts to dissolve.

As an alternative to suit, the Government is proposing a voluntary arrangement among themselves and other interests in the radio and

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

GANDHI WINS WARM WELCOME IN LANCASHIRE

Tells Cotton Workers Out of Employment of India's Similar Plight

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

DARWEN, Lancashire, Sept. 26—Lancashire women in clogs and shawls today broke through cordons of police similar to those employed in protecting British royalty to shake hands with Mahatma Gandhi in shawl and sandals when India's political philosopher visited the cotton districts near here.

Mr. Gandhi visited Lancashire for the purpose of learning at first hand economic conditions in cotton areas and how the policy of the All-India National Congress had affected that position. He took up quarters in a tiny cottage of Springvale Garden Village, where he was guest of the village and a joint committee of cotton trade organizations.

India's famous man quickly won his way into the hearts of Lancashire folk who turned out in thousands to greet him as he visited workers, employers and mills and discussed India's problems in relation to Lancashire's economic difficulties.

This "uninteresting cotton town among the hills," to cite from a standard guidebook of the district, became the center of interest for all Lancashire and has all day been animated with the strange experience of a quaint group of Indians mixing with the common people, mill magnates, and civic officials, asking and answering questions.

Dressed in Homespun

Dressed in Khaddar—hand-spun cloth—which has largely supplanted Lancashire cloth in India's local markets, the Indians received a typical north country welcome and presented a dramatic picture in the tiny cobble town which is dotted with mills now rearing smokeless chimney stacks.

As Mr. Gandhi moved among people he took [illegible] interest in social conditions which have been the most seriously affected by the economic situation, but in a press interview he said the poverty he had seen in Lancashire was as nothing to the poverty existing in India.

Lancashire's poverty, however, distressed him as he realized his policy in India was to some extent a contributory factor. But his policy in India, he said, was not intended to cause distress anywhere; it was the result of steps he had been forced to take in behalf of the largest body of unemployed in the world—"India's starving millions," compared with whose poverty and pauperism Lancashire's plight dwindled into insignificance, he said.

Nevertheless, he declared, he was seeking an avenue for the relief of conditions of both countries which he thought would only be reached by a genuine coöperative policy on the part of the British.

Retains Usual Routine

Despite his environment, Mr. Gandhi retained the daily routine he follows in India. He was early afoot and appeared on the streets of Darwen when mill buzzers were sounding to bring operatives to their work, and his first greetings were when mill girls extended their salutations to him.

Later the Hindu Mahatma sat in silent prayer with a group of Quakers citing that it was from the Quaker movement he had adopted the idea of silent prayer as an integral feature of his private religious devotions.

Then Gandhi met a group of humble mill workers who told him that the workers in Lancashire have prided themselves on the struggle they have made to improve conditions and establish better standards of workmanship.

They told Mr. Gandhi they were today faced with much lower living standards partly because of sweated labor in India and China, which had been further aggravated by the policy of the Indian Congress Party under Mr. Gandhi's leadership.

The Mahatma explained to these workmen that since he had negotiated his agreement with Lord Irwin, the former Viceroy, there was

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

New Attempt to Fly Across Atlantic Planned by Wrecked Lisbon Aviators

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Determined to attempt the westward flight across the Atlantic again next spring, the three fliers who were picked up from their wrecked airplane Sept. 21, about 90 miles off Cape Race, N. F., after seven days almost without food and water, are resting here. They arrived yesterday on the steamship Stavangerfjord of the Norwegian-American Line.

For 158 hours Willy Rody and Christian Johanssen, German co-pilots of the airplane Esa, and Fernando Da Costa Viega, Portuguese mechanic, who joined them at Lisbon, had tossed in the wreckage of their plane off the Newfoundland coast, never giving up hope entirely that they would be found. They could have lasted eight days longer, they declared.

Rody is a native of Duisburg, Rhenish Prussia, tall, fair-haired and typically German. His companion, Johanssen, comes from Schleswig-Holstein, and is of Danish extraction. Dr. Paul Schwarz, German Consul here, took them in hand upon their arrival. Dr. Verdades de Faria, Portuguese Consul-General, was on hand to see that Viega was taken care of, and a municipal greeting committe and police escort extended the welcome of the city.

It was on the morning of Sept. 13 that the trio hopped off from Juncal Do Sol, near Lisbon. After leaving the Azores, they passed through thunderstorms. Then, as they entered the northern areas, their instruments became badly clogged with ice, and, although they had 17 petrol tanks, they had no way of measuring the amount of fuel left in them. After 36 hours of flying, the fuel finally gave out.

"We had intended to take the southern and longer route," Johanssen said, "and we had passed over the Azores when rough weather set in, suddenly and brutally. When the motor began to show signs of failing, we realised we had only so many more hours to fly. We calculated that our fuel supply would last 16 hours and we at once set the course northward in order to reach land as soon as possible."

Mr. Rudy took up the talk in German.

"It was daylight when we came to rest on the ocean, 6:30 o'clock at night, on Sept. 14, American time," he said. "Nothing around us except huge waves, and we had crept up on the fuselage, clinging to whatever we could hold. We had about seven ounces of milk chocolate, which we found in our pockets. The cabin had been badly smashed in and we could not reach any of our belongings. For drink we had about nine liters of water used to cool our motor. It was fat and oily, but it was delicious all the same. When we were rescued we had about half a liter left."

THE MONITOR INDEX

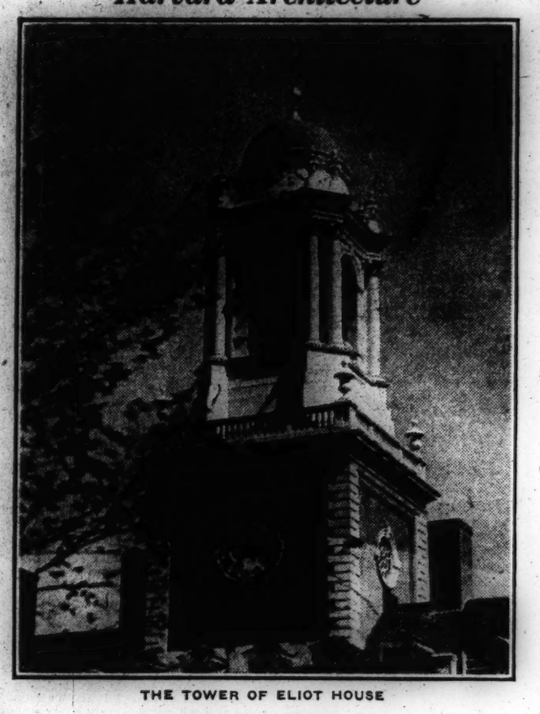
SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1931

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
Financial News—Pages 14 and 15
News of Sports—Page 16

FEATURES

Events Tonight 5
Radio Programs 5
Art News and Comment—Theatrical News 6
Music of the World—Theatrical News 7
Home Building, Gardens, Architecture 8
Interior Decoration and Antiques 9
Book Reviews and Literary News 10
The Home Forum 11
"From the place where thou art" (With Dutch Translation)
The Radio Playhouse—Aviation 12
Educational ..... 12 and 13
Daily Features 13
Editorials 20

Harvard Architecture



THE TOWER OF ELIOT HOUSE

Harvard Student Houses Link Education and Social Contacts

Harkness Gift of $14,000,000 Achieves Ambition of Lowell—Buildings Opened to Inspection by Press—President Conducts Party

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, yesterday described the seven new houses, two of which were operative last year, and conducted members of the press on an inspection tour of the five opening for the first time on Monday.

At the press luncheon held in the faculty club, Dr. Lowell and the resident masters of the seven houses acted as hosts. For the second time since 1909 Dr. Lowell talked freely with press representatives, inviting them to question him and the masters, but with the same ultimatum delivered at the opening reception last year: "no quotes" were to be used, either of what he said or of what the masters said. This rule is one of 25 years' standing, it was explained.

The entire history of the house plan was learned from its beginnings in November of 1928, when Mr. Edward S. Harkness sat on the students' bench in the outer room, waiting the president's pleasure, with plans of one house for the construction of which he was ready to provide $1,000,000. Dr. Lowell was more than prepared for him and his plans, and, as tradition has it, "locked the door and pocketed the key until a wallet was well ripped open."

At least, Dr. Lowell proved that he had been giving the situation serious thought for several years, for he produced plans for several houses, and persuaded Mr. Harkness to raise his donation to $14,000,000. The plan had been thought of as far back as the days when Woodrow Wilson, then head of Princeton, had discussed it with Harvard's president.

Cross Section of Students

The luncheon spokesman told of how each house is to be a cross section of students, rich and poor equally divided, both "prep" school and public school men in each house, and of the methods of choice used.

It was explained that Harvard's system was first patterned after the German, patterned to give the student a wide selection of facts and much intellectual knowledge but with no social life at all. Little attempt was made to house the students. Now, under the Lowellian régime, the attempt is made to form character in men and build them up not as solitary students, but as social beings. To do this the students must obviously be housed, and to house 3000 in just a series of buildings is useless; they must be divided into small groups or colleges, taking their meals together and considering themselves as part of a social group.

Education, the spokesman affirmed, is not merely memorizing by rote books, Greek letters, roots, and dates; the basis of all education is self-education. At Harvard it is intended to put before the student every possible means to attain this end, even to placing it in his way where he will stumble into it when he least thinks about it, then the rest is up to him. The two units in operation this past year have, in the opinion of college authorities lived up to expectations. Personal contacts social and intellectual were gained and study made much more pleasant, as was shown by the fact that by actual count

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Cortes Approves Chapter One Of New Constitution

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Sept. 26—In a stormy session terminating this morning, the Cortes approved all 22 articles forming Chapter 1 of the Constitution, thus keeping within the schedule which demanded this chapter be finished by Sept. 27.

The chapter contained the bulk of the articles referring to regional questions and was one of the thorniest of all the sections of the draft measure. A threat of bitter opposition to the Republic was made by the Basques when their petition that autonomous regions be granted control of religious affairs was turned down.

The Catalans were equally dismayed when the House voted an amendment asked by Señor Largo Caballero, Socialist Minister of Labor, that all social legislation should be an exclusive privilege of the Central Government. Finally, it was agreed that this power be exercised partly by the Central Government and partly by the regional.

The form finally accepted for Article 1, concerning the title of the Republic, reads: "Spain is a democratic republic of workers of all kinds, which is organized in a régime of liberty and justice." An amendment that Spain be called "a republic founded in labor" was defeated.

Article 4, concerning the language problem, contains the significant term, "the Castilian language," instead of "the Spanish language."

The much-debated point of whether public officials could be forced to learn a regional language has been left open. A noncommital phrase lays down that "except when special laws dispose otherwise, nobody can be forced to know and use a regional language."

As regards the burning question of description of the Republic, whether unitarian or federal, refuge was had in a neutral formula, and it was decided Spain will be called "an integral Republic with ample facilities for autonomy."

A new article was added, giving facilities for regions which have achieved autonomy and wish to abandon it to do so.

SPAIN ABANDONS STERLING PAYMENTS

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Sept. 26—As the result of Britain's going off the gold standard Spanish diplomats in future will be paid in another currency than sterling as the Government had formerly decided.

Coupon payments on gold bonds henceforth will be paid in silver pesetas or stable currencies instead of sterling.

HOOVER PUTS THRIFT PLEA UP TO NATION

Urges Expansion of Anti-Bonus Action of the American Legion

SAYS TAX INCREASE LOOMS ON HORIZON

Asks That No Pressure Be Put on Congress for Funds, and Seeks People's Help

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—President Hoover has expanded his dramatic and successful plea to the American Legion for national economy in the present emergency, by a new appeal on a broader basis.

In a statement remarkable for its frankness, the President urged every voluntary association and sectional interest in the country which normally brings pressure to bear on Congress for appropriations, to forgo such pressure on the incoming Congress.

Going further, Mr. Hoover hammered home his victory in the two-to-one vote against the bonus at the Legion, by urging the public to withhold support from any new drives on Congress for funds from interested parties which might disrupt national economy. It is acknowledged here that the new appeal was undoubtedly directed to the members of the next Congress, to bolster their resistance to demands for funds.

The White House statement indicated that unless some means is found of meeting the huge federal deficit, and of at least partially balancing the budget, Congress will be asked to authorize tax increases.

The Administration took the view that the Legion's action should be used as a powerful object lesson for all the vast variety of so-called "pressure groups" of the country that commonly concentrate their efforts on Congress.

"This is the time," declared Mr. Hoover, "when they should emulate the American Legion in standing with what is the wish of the Administration and the great majority of congressmen and senators—that is, not to increase but to decrease the expenditures of the Federal Government."

The President's frank comment on the way lobbyists manage to get congressional appropriations is not likely to be popular with a large element concerned.

Tells How It Works

"Everyone in Washington," Mr. Hoover declared, "is familiar with the process by which such bodies, often with meritorious projects, instruct their representatives in Washington to promote these activities to the Administration and Congress.

"We are all familiar with the energies they show both in direct pressure upon Congress and the Administration and the propaganda which they carry on in the country to induce citizens to exert their individual influence in the massing up of pressures."

The President cited the experience of the last Congress to illustrate the kind of pressure that exists for increasing federal expenditures, and its possible consequences on the public treasury.

The Government reported adversely, he revealed, on a total of 271 appropriation bills introduced in Congress, which would have carried a grand aggregation of appropriations of $17,000,000,000 in a 10-year period. All duplicates were removed from these bills. In one category were bills for blanket appropriations amounting to $4,900,000,000. The second category covered continuing expenditures, calling for a rate of $1,200,000,000 a year.

"Unless there is a general recognition that this is no time for such activities, these same pressures will again arise," Mr. Hoover declared.

For United Opposition

"It is important that there should be a great effort on the part of organizations of our country to express their disapproval of such expenditures now even though the projects may be most meritorious. They should be withheld until the country is in better condition."

Speculation ensued here as to whether the President included waterway work, farm relief and similar proposals in his blanket condemnation. From previous statements, however, it was concluded that the Administration's support in behalf of construction as an aid to employment continues unabated in the present emergency.

The argument is heard there, however, that even with rejection of bonus proposals by the Legion at its convention, the matter is not finally settled. A year ago, it is recalled, the Legion at Boston rejected a proposed demand for an immediate cash settlement at face value of all outstanding certificates, despite which, a short thereafter, more than 50 bills proposing just what the Legion had failed to indorse were brought up in Congress. It was pressure from congressmen, it is asserted, rather than from the Legion itself, which finally caused capitulation of Congress and passage of a law that increased the loan value of certificates 50 per cent.

The feeling here is that the Legion's decisive vote, followed by President Hoover's new and broader appeal, has eliminated the bonus proposal for the time being, but certainty is expressed that sooner or later it will be brought up again at least to the floor of Congress.

'GRAVE MISTAKE' MADE BY LEGION, POLING ASSERTS

Dry Law Crusaders Tell Oregon Audiences of Campaign Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Sept. 26—"The fight is in the open where it belongs." This statement formed the keynote of the address of the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, chairman of the Allied Forces for Prohibition, at the final meeting of the group here last night.

With facts and figures he developed the cause for prohibition before one of the largest public assemblies here in a long time.

Speaking also at the session was Mr. Oliver W. Stewart, vice-chairman of the Allied Forces, who explained the plans which will be followed in the coming campaign.

While conceding the American Legion the right to express its sentiments, Dr. Poling declared that he believed the resolution passed by that organization calling for a referendum on prohibition to be a "grave mistake," and said "there are tens of thousands of Legionnaires who will not consent."

An argument to combat the cry that light wines and beer would relieve unemployment was brought out by Dr. Poling. Thousands of persons who now find work in soft drink stores and departments would find their jobs and places of business jeopardized, he pointed out.

The prediction that no political party will dare to espouse the cause of liquor was made by Mr. Stewart in his talk. He pointed out that in the days before prohibition the saloon and liquor interests furnished the purchasable votes which were behind all political corruption, and declared that the American people will not stand for a return of such a condition.

Further organization of the local unit of the Allied Forces was made at the meeting, and a strong nucleus for the campaign has been made in Eugene as a result of the highly successful meetings.

Citizenship Related To Dry Enforcement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 26—Good citizenship as related to the enforcement of prohibition was defined yesterday for audiences aggregating about 1600 at the public auditorium in addresses of members of the first division of campaigners of allied forces for prohibition.

"Prohibition will be enforced unless the American people are a country of weakling people and cowards, ready to be driven to shelter by a wet press," said Dr. Ira C. Landrith, ex-president of Ward Belmont College and president of the National Temperance Council.

"Prohibition is not going to be repealed, and if it is not going to be repealed, you've got to enforce it," he declared.

The argument that manufacture of beer in the United States would relieve unemployment was answered by Dr. Landrith and also by Mr. Grant M. Hudson, president of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

"For every man you set to making beer, you will release three men from other productive jobs," averred Mr. Hudson.

The United States has the driest Congress in its history, with 70 per cent of the lower House dry and 80 per cent of the Senate dry, Dr. Hudson said.

Mr. Robert C. Ropp, chairman of Allied Youth, addressed both sessions yesterday, and also met with youth groups which were sponsors of the programs of the first day.

Violations of Dry Law Called Selective Anarchy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore., Sept. 26—Members of the second division, Allied Forces for Prohibition, put in a busy day yesterday with Col. Raymond Robins speaking during chapel hour at Willamette University, the Salem Ad Club weekly luncheon at noon, and giving a formal address in the evening with Miss Norma C. Brown also appearing on the evening program.

Sacredness of the Constitution, unless changed by the authentic and explicit act of the whole people, was emphasized by Colonel Robins. To select one portion for loyalty and obedience and reject other portions is selective anarchy, he declared.

Reasons for maintenance of the Eighteenth Amendment presented by Miss Brown were: It reduces the material and human waste which is repellant to the standards of efficiency necessary in a machine age; recognizes the obligation of the state to protect the social order; throws the power of government against the saloon; it does prohibit, though not adequately as yet; results are more satisfactory than those of any method previously tried and because no new and more promising method is proposed.

Insisting upon respect and enforcement of the law, Miss Brown declared "their right (those who disagree as to the wisdom of the policy) to change the law if and when they can, is not to be disputed, but their right to violate it and openly advocate its nullification is unflinchingly challenged. We stand for the Eighteenth Amendment and for liberty with law—on this issue we fight."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

McGILL DEBATERS LEAVE PORTO RICO

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 25 (By U. P.)—The debating team of McGill University, Montreal, sailed for home yesterday after having defeated the University of Porto Rico debaters at the Municipal Theater.

The subject of the debate was: "Resolved that democracy has failed." Porto Rico had the affirmative. The audience voted 229 to 169 that McGill won the debate. This was the first English debate Porto Rico has lost at home.

SURETY FIRM LOSES LICENSE

The Federal Surety Company, an Iowa concern, has been deprived of its license to do business in Massachusetts because of its unsettled condition, Mr. Merton L. Brown, Insurance Commissioner, declared yesterday. No business has been written by the company for several months and it is understood that receivers have been appointed to handle its affairs in Iowa. Residents of Massachusetts who were insured with the Iowa company have not sustained any losses, their policies having been transferred to other companies.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE GETS MORE FROM TAXES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 26—The revenue to New Hampshire from the tax on incomes from interest and dividends this year will amount to $635,294.71, it was announced today by the income tax division of the State Tax Commission. This shows an increase, if only a small one, over the 1930 figures, which totaled $633,682.36.

Income tax figures for the cities and the town of Claremont, the latter being considerably larger than several of the cities, as made public by Mr. John G. Marston, director of the division, are as follows: Berlin, $11,621.71; Concord, $63,619.55; Dover, $20,240.31; Franklin, $10,455.89; Keene, $26,203.93; Manchester, $104,972.09; Nashua, $38,755.36; Portsmouth, $26,054.90; Rochester, $18,694.05; Somersworth, $3,195.17; Laconia, $9,801.40. Claremont reports $12,970.95.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters

Lyric—"Pinafore," 8:15.
Shubert—"Meet My Sister," 8:15.
Colonial—"The Mikado," 8:15.
Metropolitan—George Arliss in "Alexander Hamilton."

EVENTS SUNDAY

Daylight saving ends, set all clocks back one hour.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Council meeting, Young Men's Division, Outing Cabin, all day. Meeting Caspy Club, Vialle room, 4.

Boston Mycological Club: Leave North Station, 9.15 for field trip.

EVENTS MONDAY

Boston Mycological Club: Public mushroom exhibition, horticultural Hall, 300 Massachusetts Avenue, 12 to 3 p. m.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, parlor C. Meeting and luncheon, Standard Oil Company, Salle Moderne.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily, week days from 10 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Merson and Daumier. American water colors, including examples by John Marin, John Wharf, Charles Hopkinson, Marion Monks Chase, Maurice Prendergast, Preston Dickinson, Charles Burchfield and Edward Hopper. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Color prints of "English Hunting Countries," by Lionel Edwards. Through month of September.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Drawings by Robert Austin. Through Oct. 5.

Grace Horne's Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Pencil paintings of New Hampshire by John Pratt Whitman. Recent paintings of Brittany by Chester Stevens. Through Oct. 6.

Scharvee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by Frank W. Benson, Edmund Blampied, Arthur Briscoe and others. Through September.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

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Episcopal Parley Splits on Dry Law

DENVER, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. James De Wolf Perry, Bishop of Rhode Island, was reëlected presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church by vote of the House of Bishops, yesterday. The election must be ratified by the House of Deputies in general convention here, which heretofore has done so.

Prohibition was both criticized and defended in a report by the committee of 21 adopted by the House of Bishops. The committee, headed by the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington, was appointed to consider prohibition and lawlessness, world peace and industrial dislocation.

The committee hesitated to recommend concerted action on grounds that issues involved are "highly controversial and closely related to partisan politics."

The committee of 21, composed of seven bishops, seven clergymen and seven laymen, urged United States membership in the World Court and strict adherence to the Kellogg-Briand pact, outlawing war.

Motion Pictures

Alexander Hamilton

Metropolitan Theater—"Alexander Hamilton," an all-talking screen drama adapted by Julian Josephson, George Arliss and Maude Howell from the play of the same name by George Arliss and Mary Hamlin; directed by John Adolfi and presented by Warner Brothers. The cast:

Alexander Hamilton	George Arliss
Mrs. Betsy Hamilton	Doris Kenyon
Senator Roberts	Dudley Digges
George Washington	Alan Mowbray
Mrs. Reynolds	June Collyer
Mr. Reynolds	Ralf Harolde
Chief Justice John Jay	Charles Middleton
Thomas Jefferson	Montagu Love
Gen. Philip Schuyler	Lionel Belmore
James Monroe	Morgan Wallace
Count Talleyrand	John T. Murray
Martha Washington	Gwendolin Logan

George Arliss may as well be forgiven his dereliction in abandoning stage for screen, if only because—in addition to whatever extra riches he may thereby amass for himself—he is distributing riches of quite another sort among a larger and more needful public than ever the stage afforded him. For the youth of the provinces, what better example of urbanity could be presented? And for most of us Americans, what better model of diction? For the serious-minded, there is the stimulating prick of humor. As for character, is he not always strong, upright, and whatever else, a gentleman? Aside from all this, he is an actor who illumines any rôle he undertakes.

All the more disappointing then, to find ourselves admiring Mr. Arliss as the clever English actor, for his smoothness, his finish, and not as Mr. Hamilton, the American statesman, as we patriotically should. If Mr. Hamilton resembled Mr. Arliss in any single particular, it was very likely—in those early colonial days so near to the mother country—in speech. But Mr. Arliss is not attempting portraiture. He is concerned with drama, and so are we.

"Alexander Hamilton" has other merits. The direction is tasteful, successfully evoking the atmosphere of those days of a six-weeks' "whizz" to London in a sailing vessel, with one's food supply brought along in baskets. The passages of Hamilton's near-parting with his wife and subsequent reunion in the later scenes of the play, are tenderly, almost poetically done. The old Negro servant is a gem of artlessness and Mr. Love distinguishes himself by his straightforwardness and sincerity in his represention of Thomas Jefferson. His fine voice and tall, commanding figure are assets that could easily be turned into liabilities by a too self-conscious pleasure in them.

No one should be asked to portray George Washington, unless perhaps he were allowed years of preparation. Alan Mowbray, erstwhile player at the Copley under the Clive régime, wears a false, Washingtonian nose with some aplomb, but delivers the Farewell Address in distinctly Mowbrayian cadences. Dudley Digges indulges in some of the quirks and grimaces that have helped to mark him for the Theater Guild's own. They do not amplify our idea of "Senator Roberts." No number of sweeping plumes or trailing gowns could displace Doris Kenyon from twentieth century Hollywood to another age and manners. Miss Collyer was also a mask.

Fabien Sevitzky continues to wield his propulsive baton as guest conductor. With the first dynamic sweep of his good right arm the orchestra is transformed. The results are remarkable. The play of multicolored lights over the performers is extramusical and doubtless no part of the musician's plan. A box in the lobby invites suggestions for Sevitzky programs.

The stage show, "Limehouse Nights," against a Chinese background, displays some astonishingly expert and varied dancing, and contortionist feats by a group of Chinese acrobats. Here the movie house far excels the old-time vaudeville house in its own department.

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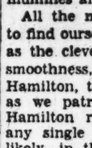

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Shoe Industry In St. Louis Is More Active Than 1930

ST. LOUIS (By U. P.)—While most industries in this section complain of business depression, there is one bright spot—the shoe industry.

United Press survey revealed shoe factories here operating at a high rate, several well above last year. Profits are lower as a result of lower prices, but more men are being given employment.

During the first six months of 1931, International Shoe Company increased production until it averaged 12,000 pairs of shoes daily above the 1930 period.

Since that time production has been stepped up to 185,000 pairs of shoes daily, or 40,000 daily in excess of corresponding period a year ago.

As a result of reduction of about 17 per cent in price of shoes produced, dollar volume of business for the year was not expected to exceed 1930. During first half of 1931, International's net sales amounted to $42,409,268, compared with $51,741,105 for first half of 1930. Earnings were equivalent to $1.12 a share, compared with $1.75 a share in the 1930 period.

Increased production has added large numbers of workers to the pay rolls in shoe factories here.

During the latter part of 1929 when many shoe factories had closed temporarily because of overproduction, the St. Louis industry had 17,000 persons working in that line. Since that time, with stimulated business, it is estimated 10,000 additional workers have been given employment in this field.

Prospects for the industry during remaining months of 1931 are very good, officials of International state. The last four months of the year usually result in a substantial increase in sales volume, they reported.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS UPSET SCHOOL PLANS

With the discovery that the Boston School Committee has $1,500,000 rather than $1,150,000 and an undetermined balance available for construction of a new girls' high school, it is believed that the School Committee may have to decide on a site for the building once more. The committee is officially to receive this information at a special meeting Monday night.

Previously the members had practically decided on a 36-room building on a Roxbury-Dorchester site at a cost of $1,000,000, rather than a 50-room Central Girls' High School in the South End at a cost of $1,300,000. However, an unexpended balance of $400,000 is available for school construction left from the $2,000,000 bond issue authorized by the Legislature, and this may alter the committee's decision.

AIRPORT DEDICATED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 26 (AP)—Rhode Island dedicated its state airport at Hillsgrove today with a program of flying events scheduled to culminate in an exhibition of aircraft defense by Rhode Island and Connecticut national guardsmen.

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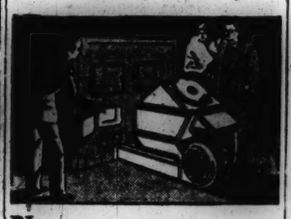

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STATES' UTILITY BOARDS OPPOSE RAIL RATE RISE

Rumors in Wall Street of Granting Increase Prove Unfounded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—State utility commissions commenced their oral argument before the Interstate Commerce Commission in the freight rate case with western and southern representatives of these commissions opposing higher rates because of local conditions which would make it difficult to maintain present markets under higher rates, according to their statements.

Mr. Maurice H. Greene, representing Idaho, expressed the sympathetic views of the Idaho commission toward rail difficulties, but went on to cite the agricultural situation in his State with a carry-over of various products from last year.

With market prices for potatoes at $1.20 in Chicago, the cost of production, plus higher freight rates, would more than absorb the price received for them, Mr. Greene said, and a 15 per cent rate rise would cause the loss of this market which aggregates 10,000 carloads annually.

Mr. H. E. Ketner of Virginia called attention to the unfavorable farm situation in that State as well as that of industry.

Hints which were reported to have circulated in Wall Street yesterday dealing with the probability of the commission granting an increase are wholly without foundation, as the commission itself does not yet know the majority thought among its own members. At the conclusion of the present argument it will seek to reach an early decision.

Mr. D. C. Starr, speaking for Gov. Joseph B. Ely and the Attorney-General of Massachusetts said that the State of Massachusetts opposes any increase in rates at this time, on the grounds of the resultant impairment to industry. In reply to a question by Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, Commissioner, Mr. Starr agreed that this is the first time that Massachusetts has taken an official posision in a rate case.

Mr. A. T. George of California reverted to the constant criticism directed at the railroads for failing to put their traffic officials on the stand at any time. He said that this failure to produce expert witnesses made it impossible for the shippers to prove that many types of traffic could not stand higher rates.

TWO LINERS TO DOCK IN BOSTON HARBOR

Two transatlantic passenger liners will visit Boston within the next two days. The White Star Line motorship Britannic, comes in from New York tomorrow to embark passengers for Cobh and Liverpool, and the Cunard Line steamer Scythia arrives here Monday from those ports with passengers for Boston and New York.

Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs in the Massachusetts district, is returning from a brief sojourn abroad, on the Scythia. The Britannic takes out Mrs. Dorothy C. Hurd, former national women's amateur golf champion, and Dr. Elliott Speer, president of Northfield Siminary and Mt. Hermon School of East Northfield, Mass.

DAHLIA SOCIETY CLOSES EXHIBITION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—The seventeenth annual fall show of the American Dahlia Society closed last night with the award of $50 in gold by the National Association of Commercial Dahlia Growers to Mr. Warren W. Maytrott of Vineland, N. J., for the trade exhibit of dahlias in best condition at the end of the show.

The winning exhibit had for setting a Spanish court yard abloom with the warm tones of the orange-pink Omar Khayyam, the bright yellow Aztec Glory and the deep burgundy Dwight W. Morrow Dahlias. Small plants of the Pompon variety made the borders.

AMBASSADORS ARE HONORED

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Mr. Robert Wood Bliss, Dr. Rafael Cabrera, and Señor Felipe Barrera y Laos, Ambassadors to Argentina from the United States, Mexico, and Peru, respectively, and Señor Guillermo Bustamante, Chargé d'Affaires of Ecuador in Buenos Aires, were elected honorary members of the American Academy of History here recently.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL, Sept. 26—Gross traffic earnings of Canadian Pacific Railway in week ended Sept. 21 totaled $2,980,000, against $4,742,000 in the corresponding week of 1930, a decrease of $1,762,000.

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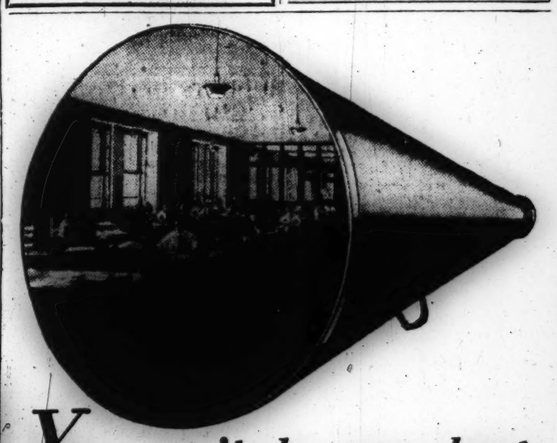

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ONCE THRIVING SHAKER VILLAGE TO BE RECLAIMED

Old Houses and Workshops at Harvard, Mass., Are Being Rebuilt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARVARD, Mass. — Reconstruction of the setting of a most interesting experiment by a group of idealistic men and women is the purpose of those who are taking over the Shaker Village here. Many of the old houses and workshops of the United Society, better known as the Shakers, still stand. These are being reclaimed and rebuilt, with particular care toward retaining the atmosphere which still lingers.

The Shaker Village, as it is still known, lies a scant mile from the state highway leading to Fitchburg and the Mohawk Trail. One leaves the rush of traffic, following a meandering dirt road, until the narrow trail drops suddenly down into the peaceful valley. Here in the latter part of the eighteenth century came Mother Ann Lee, with her little following, looking for a place where they could lead the simple life dictated by their religious convictions.

A lovelier spot for the experiment it would be difficult to conceive. Sheltered by enfolding hills, removed from the activities of the outside world, the Harvard Shakers carried out their experiment. For almost a century and a half they remained, gradually winning their way by their exemplary honesty and industry, forcing their neighbors from a frankly hostile attitude to one of respect and friendliness.

Products Became Known

Shaker products became known throughout the country; Shaker honesty and reliability became a byword. Working along communistic lines, all members of the sect were trained in various handicrafts, all profits going to the furthering of the community welfare.

However, due mostly to their rigid creed, which forbade marriage, relying on converts to their faith to fill up the ranks, the sect began to decline during the latter days of the nineteenth century. Added to this was the competition of low-priced commodities turned out by machinery with which the Shaker hand labor could not compete.

A few Shakers remained, however, until 1918, when these remnants of the once thriving village went to join other still prosperous communities. At that date the village had already started well on the road to decay. The great barns and buildings that had been the pride of the community were left to the ravages of neglect and weather.

At the time of the taking over of the Shaker valley by the single-tax colonists, the remaining buildings were in the last stages of disrepair. A few of the buildings were then occupied, one of the larger ones by Dr. Benjamin C. Woodbury, of Boston, and a start was made toward a reconstruction of this landmark of a now famous experiment. Two miles from the Shaker Village lies Fruitlands, the restored site of the equally famous Utopian experiment of Bronson Alcott and Charles Lane. Here Miss Clara Endicott Sears, in a house removed from Shaker Village, maintains a museum housing a collection of typical Shaker crafts and arts.

Dr. Woodbury's declared intention is the gradual reconstruction of Shaker Village, retaining as far as possible the Shaker atmosphere. Already a movement is being considered to bring back to the village the scattered furniture and handiwork that are typically Shaker. The house in which Dr. Woodbury lives has many examples of Shaker workmanship. There is an old Shaker stove, Shaker chairs and tables and miscellaneous objects. But most of the portable examples of Shaker work have been carried away by collectors and curio seekers. Much of this has been located, and Dr. Woodbury hopes that in time all will be brought back to its place of origin. But it is in the houses themselves, and in the wide, grassy street, with its sidewalks of stone slabs, that the true atmosphere lies, an air of peaceful accomplishment and unworldly serenity that impresses itself upon the visitor.

Mother Ann Lee House

Others have followed Dr. Woodbury to the peaceful valley. The Mother Ann Lee House, so-called because it was here that Mother Ann Lee, founder of the Shaker movement, lived during her stay in Harvard, is now occupied. The old church has been turned into a dwelling, yet so reconstructed that none of the characteristics of the building are lost. In the huge house at the south end of the valley, where the South Family of Shakers lived, a summer camp for girls is conducted. In this group is the old broom factory, and other workshops, also the great stone barn built by the proceeds of the sale of turkey feather fans made by the Shaker women.

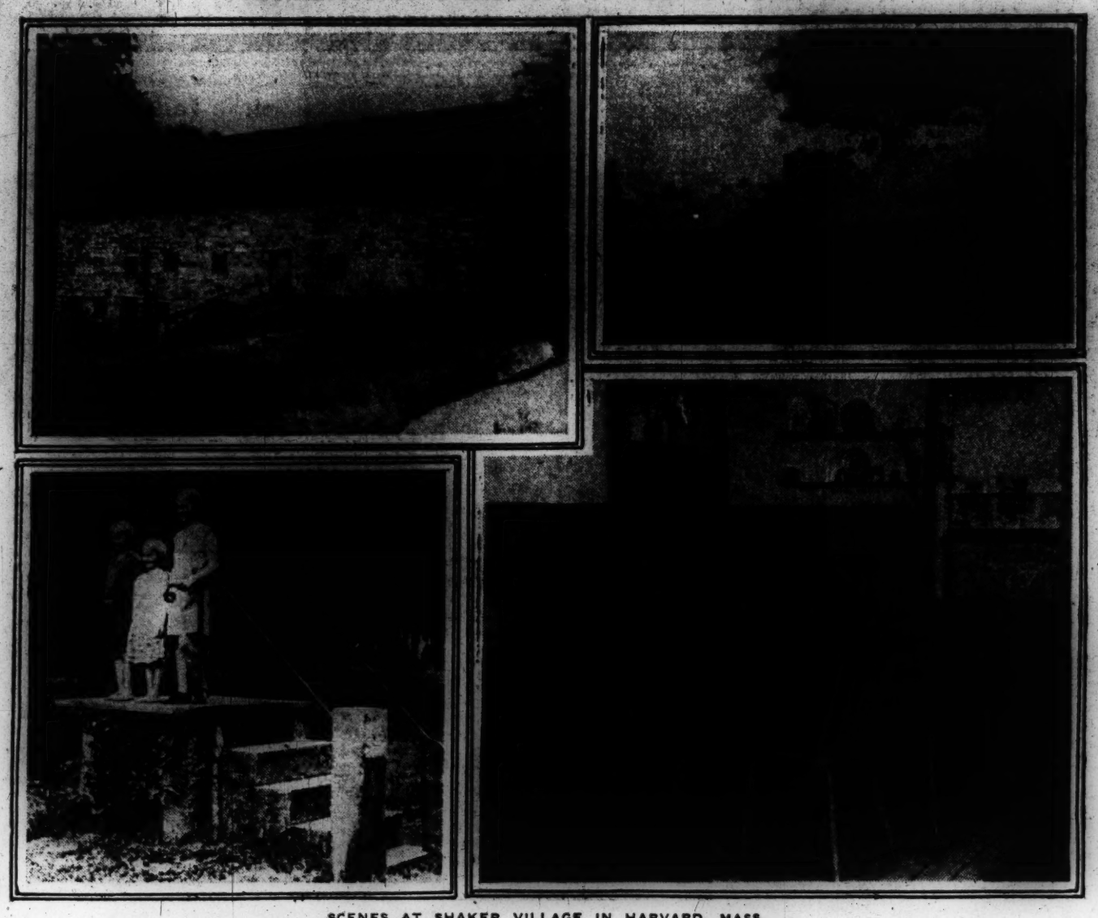
Before the South Family house is a high carriage stand, from which the Shaker women were able to step unassisted into the high-wheeled carriages of the time. This stand, Dr. Woodbury pointed out, is a standing monument to Mother Ann Lee's advance toward a goal that has since been realized over most of the world. The stand was one of the thoughtful plans to remove the Shaker women from any dependence on the help of the opposite sex. For Mother Ann Lee insisted on the equality of the sexes, laying her part of the long road toward the full emancipation of womankind.

Much comment has been evoked by the Shakers. Their laws on communistic interdependence, and their code of religion, especially on the separation of the sexes brought criticism, and even ridicule upon them. But, in all the history of the Harvard colony there is no hint of scandal or censure connected with their lives.

With several houses now occupied, many of the more unslightly ruins cleared away, Dr. Woodbury hopes that it eventually will be possible to reconstruct much more of the old Shaker community. It is hoped also that many of the handicrafts and industries may be once more carried on. The village already has made many notable advances. Electric lights have been brought in. An artesian well lately has been drilled, giving a plentiful supply of water, one of the former drawbacks in the way of reconstruction, for the old Shaker aqueduct which once brought water to the village from a spring a mile distant has not yet proved worth re-utilizing.

As reconstruction and reclamation goes on there emerges more clearly that which never has wholly vanished, that atmosphere of peace and unhurried contentment that marked the old settlement. The enfolding hills still encircle the village protectively. The long avenue of huge maples leading up to the brooding quiet of the Holy Hill where, on certain occasions, the entire community gathered for their devotions, still impresses the visitor with its air of immovable calm and serenity. A scant mile from the rush and roar of modern traffic, yet ages removed in its mellowed placidity, the village beckons the traveler to step from the rush of modernity into the peace and calm of a past century.

Memories of Followers of Mother Ann Lee



SCENES AT SHAKER VILLAGE IN HARVARD, MASS.
Upper Left—Stone Barn of the South Family. Upper Right—Broom Factory and Workshops. Lower Left—Carriage Stand in Front of the South Home. Lower Right—Dining Room Showing Furniture and Stove Typically Shaker.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Mate G Taylor, Boston, Mass.
Lucile A. Taylor, Boston, Mass.
Miss Harvella Widney, Adrian, Mich.
Celia K. Loomis, Detroit Mich.
Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, Marion, Ohio.
Miss Adah M. Kirkham, Santa Monica, Calif.
Mrs. A. E. Herzog, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. C. P. Fancyhill, Bowling Green, Ky.
Mrs. Florence A. Roscoe, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Goldia S. Holland, Portland, Ore.
Marvin K. Holland, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. George James, Bowling Green, Ky.
Virginia J. Hagan, Swarthmore, Penna.
Mrs. Edith M. Verrard, Chicago, Ill.
Anup Singh Dhillon, Amritsar, India.
R. U. Singh, Jaunpur, India.
K. B. Krishna, Intur, India.
Mrs. Mary B. Erb, New York, N. Y.
Jean Barclay Erb, New York, N. Y.
Mary E. Lightbody, North Vassalboro, Maine.
Mrs. Irene Shafer, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Ella M. Jones, Dearborn, Mich.
Mrs. Christian Purves, Toledo, Ohio.
Miss Anna M. Bell, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Lillian Middleton, Toledo, Ohio.
Miss Eve Crain, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. C. R. Robertsen, Atlantic City, N. J.
C. R. Robertson, Atlantic City, N. J.
Mrs. Lyman Jones, New Kensington, Penn.
Lyman Jones, New Kensington, Penna.
Mrs. Blanche M. Biggert, Racine, Wis.
H. H. Biggert, Racine, Wis.
Mrs. Alfred M. Simmons, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Alfred M. Simmons, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Gertrude M. Shields, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. C. H. Wharton, Seattle, Wash.
William F. Rubert, Chicago, Ill.
Miss M. Furbank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Tyler, Waterloo, Iowa.
Henry E. Chandler, Atlantic City, N. J.
John A. Holshoy, Canton, Ohio.
Mrs. Matilda Holshoy, Canton, Ohio.
Mrs. Alma Prue, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Bessie Finley, Mineral City, Ohio.
Mrs. Dorothy C. Desmond, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mrs. Mary C. Andersen, Great Falls, Mont.
Miss Emma Petertyl, Traverse City, Mich.
Miss Mell Reinig, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Minnie Reinig, Buffalo, N. Y.
Frank C. Walker, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Margaret A. Woolley, Paris, Ohio.
Phillip J. Woolley, Paris, Ohio.
Mrs. Evelyn W. Bentler, Minerva, Ohio.
Frederick G. Giegel, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Laura M. Stine, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Myrtle H. Allen, Alton, Ill.
Miss Mary C. MacDonald, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Grace Keeler Burke, Glencoe, Ill.

BUDGETS OF MEXICO AND HONDURAS CUT

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 26 (AP)—A reduction of 90,000,000 pesos (about $32,000,000) will be made in next year's Government budget as compared with that of the present year, the Treasury Department announced today. The reduction will be accomplished by eliminating all but indispensable public services.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Sept. 26 (AP)—In line with its economy program the Government announced yesterday it had cut $2,000,000 from the current budget which went into effect on Aug. 1.

GAME MEN LAUD CUT BY HOOVER IN DUCK SEASON

Commissioners Discuss Plan for Migratory Bird Restoration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 26—The International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners at the concluding session of the annual convention here yesterday adopted a resolution approving President Hoover's action in curtailing the duck shooting season to one month.

No definite conservation plan was adopted. Mr. Seth E. Gordon, Washington, D. C., president of the American Game Association, submitted a plan for migratory bird restoration, but Mr. David H. Madsen, United States Supervisor of Wild Life Resources, seemed to express the consensus when he said the plan should be further considered before being adopted.

Briefly, Mr. Gordon's plan provided for sportsmen to pay for restoration work through a $1 federal license to hunt migratory game birds.

The plan calls for provision by Congress of a $25,000,000 loan, to be used to supplement the refuge program authorized by Congress in 1929 and characterized by Mr. Gordon as "grossly inadequate."

Speaking on "Ducks and Drought," Mr. Hoyes Lloyd, Ottawa, supervisor of wild life protection for Canada, reported the 1929 and 1930 breeding seasons on the prairies of Saskatchewan and Alberta were bad and 1931 was worse.

Lakes are dry or at a low level, he said, and canvas backs and mallards are among the ducks which will be scarce this year. Arctic nesting species fared well, he said, but hunters do not hunt these ducks.

Mr. Ben Lawton, migratory bird expert for the Canadian Government, reported extinction of ducks looming in the near future if present conditions continue. Five birds this season for each of the 2,200,000 hunters in Canada and the United States would mean slaughter of 11,000,000 birds and the expert expressed doubt that that number reached maturity this year. The open seasons and bag limits now in effect in North America are not justifiable, in his opinion.

Officers were elected as follows: Mr. William J. Tucker, Austin, Texas, president; Mr. Ross L. Leffler, McKeesport, Penna., and Mr. Guy Amsler, Little Rock, Ark., vice-presidents; Mr. Ray P. Holland, New York City, secretary-treasurer, and Mr. Lee Niles, Little Rock, general counsel.

BLINDED CHILDREN TO AID GOOD WILL

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Interchange of correspondence between the blind boys and girls of England and America is now being arranged to bring about a better mutual understanding of world problems.

A letter proposing such action has been received by the National Institute for the Blind here and from blind children in the Philadelphia Institute. It brought a message of good will and suggested an exchange of letters, to be followed later, perhaps, by international athletic competitions.

The letter urged that the youth of the two countries should strengthen the bond of friendship between the two countries by learning more about each other, pointing out that "if the youth of the countries of the world have a better understanding of each other, will not the leaders of tomorrow be able to direct international affairs in a much more intelligent, peaceful and satisfactory way than heretofore?"

MURRAY PARLEY ASKS EXTENSION OF RELIEF LOAN

Midwest Conference Seeks City Home Financing Under Land Act

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26 (AP)—Resolutions urging extension of federal drought relief loans for one year, and application of the theory of the Federal Farm Board land act to the financing of homes in cities and towns, were adopted yesterday at the second midwestern unemployment relief conference of Gov. William H. Murray of Oklahoma.

With delegates from some 19 Mississippi Valley states at the conference, called by Governor Murray with the hope of getting a definite plan of coöperation among the middle western states, the meeting adjourned yesterday with adoption of the resolutions.

The picturesque Oklahoma executive said, "We have fixed up our own relief problem in Oklahoma for the winter, but unless the rest of the states work with us, outsiders will flock into Oklahoma and we would have to maintain a relief station for the entire Southwest."

Another resolution adopted urges that the Secretary of Labor require all employers to give the number of employees who are citizens of the United States and the number of non-citizens, "with a view of proposing congressional action."

The proposal for extension of the Federal Farm Board land act to provide for financing of homes in cities and towns as well as in rural sections, when secured by first-mortgage loans, urged Congress to amend the rural credit act to make this possible.

In urging extension of federal drought relief loans, the conference resolution said the Department of Agriculture should also "increase the allowance of proceeds for sale of the crops permitted the farmer under the mortgage contract to gather and market his crop and defray necessary living expenses." In Oklahoma, Texas, and cotton-producing states similarly situated, this should be from $7.50 to $12.50 a bale, and the seed, the resolution said.

Governor Murray also announced he would decide within ten days whether to call a special session of the Oklahoma Legislature to pass laws, or submit them through initiative petitions, to curtail cotton and wheat production, provided other states coöperate.

Peaches Donated for Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Two hundred bushels of peaches from the farm of Dr. H. R. Baptist of Albemarle County, Virginia, have been contributed to the Community Fund of Richmond for families of the unemployed, and will be canned immediately for use during the coming winter, according to Mrs. L. R. Curry, chairman of the women's food conservation committee of the Community Fund. Members of the Winter Park Garden Club, Richmond, have begun work and have been joined by Mothers' Clubs and Parent-Teacher Association Clubs of several Richmond schools. Churches also are lending their services for the project and five of them are at work canning fruit.

Police Raise Relief Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—From policemen on the beat in Syracuse next winter will come relief to many needy who otherwise might escape the attention of welfare agencies. For the second year, the Eclipo Club of the Police Benevolent Association will establish a fund to aid the jobless, operating under supervision of Mr. Martin Cadin, Chief of Police. Each member of the force will donate a stipulated percentage of his pay each month, while friends probably will augment this as they did last year.

Employees to Contribute

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO — More than $250,000 will be contributed during the next year by the employees of the San Francisco Board of Public Works, to relieve the unemployed, it is announced here. Although not all of the 35,000 employees have had the opportunity to pledge their donations, it was said that the entire department would unquestionably be 100 per cent pledged to the contribution before the first October pay day, at which the plan of giving one day's pay a month will become effective.

Idle Fed in San Jose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Free food for the unemployed is offered at the Julian Lunch, which has just launched its winter program here. The meals consist of soup, stew, beans, bread and doughnuts.

The manager, who fed between 800 and 900 men daily last winter, is planning to confine the free distribution of food to local people as much as possible, although he is at present caring for 23 families, including people in Redwood City, Mountain View and Sunnyville, as well as San Jose.

Chicago Shriners to Help

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—In pledging their support to the $8,800,000 campaign of the Joint Emergency Relief Fund of Cook County, the first action of Chicago Shriners was to promise to turn over to the fund the entire proceeds of their usual fall and winter entertainments, which will be opened to the public this year in order to swell receipts. All expenses of the entertainments, to be held at Medinah Temple, will be borne by the Shrine.

Farmers Offer Preserves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 25—Rural residents near here have offered to help feed the city unemployed by pledging 1000 quarts of canned fruits and vegetables. The offer comes through the Tompkins County Home Bureau, whose membership, largely in smaller communities, will furnish the produce and do the canning in home kitchens.

PART PAYMENT BOND BUYING IS CALLED THRIFT

Securities Commissioners Say It Is Saving, Not Spending in Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 26—Quality and qualifications of installment bonds and the new ruling of the New York Stock Exchange on fixed type investment trusts, effective Sept. 28, were under the scrutiny of the convention of National Association of Securities Commissioners at the closing session here Friday.

Installment bonds were described as a means of saving in contrast with installment buying of commodities, in an address by Mr. Frank W. McAllister of Kansas City, Mo. Speaking from the distributors' standpoint, he termed the installments on this type of investment a deposit of savings, while paying for merchandise on installments is spending one's savings in advance.

Investors in installment bonds must be protected by adequate reserves to meet all obligations, Mr. E. R. Hicks, Arkansas securities commissioner, told the members. Mr. Hicks and Mr. McAllister were in agreement that the integrity of management is a most important qualification. The Arkansas commissioner urged systematic rulings and full information to assure that such companies provide reserves to meet loan values.

Growth of the fixed or restricted management type of investment trust brought the change in rules of the New York Stock Exchange effective next Monday, which were explained by Mr. George L. Tirrell of the exchange.

When the management trusts of the "blind" type became less popular following the fall season of 1929, the fixed investment trusts followed and have gained in numbers and strength until it is estimated that $1,000,000,000 is controlled. The fixed investment trust provides a definite set-up under which the shares purchased shall be held or income from capital or dividends distributed. Under the earlier management type there was no such plan to regulate the management.

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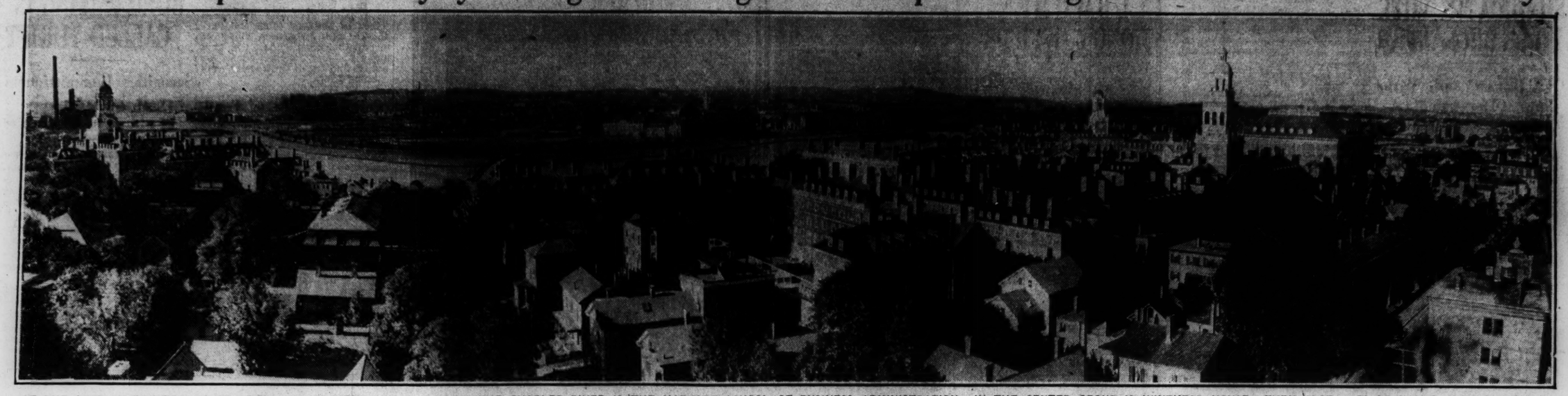

AT THE LEFT IS DUNSTER HOUSE. NEXT IS LEVERETT HOUSE. ACROSS THE CHARLES RIVER IS THE HARVARD SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION. IN THE CENTER GROUP IS WINTHROP HOUSE. THEN APPEAR ELIOT HOUSE, KIRKLAND HOUSE, LOWELL HOUSE, AND INDOOR SPORTS BUILDING.

McBRIDE FINDS LEGION LIQUOR VOTE NO INDEX

Neither for Modification Nor Repeal, Anti-Saloon Leader Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26—The American Legion resolution urging a referendum on prohibition modification or repeal is neither an index of public opinion nor an indication of any change in the prohibition situation, according to Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. It is merely the culmination of years of maneuvering by the organized wets to seek advantage in a wet vote by the American Legion, Dr. McBride stated. He said in part:

"While the result of the Legion vote was generally hailed as a wet victory, the resolution itself presented no wet plan and merely urged a referendum upon the question of modification or repeal.

"The resolution calls for repeal or modification leaving everyone in doubt as to whether the Legion favors one or the other. If modification was desired—in what respect, and if repeal—by what method?

"No definite change in the law was recommended and the method of referendum desired was also left deeply obscure in view of the specific methods by which the Constitution may be amended.

"Furthermore, absolutely no mention was made of any proposed alternate method of dealing with the liquor evil if the Eighteenth Amendment should be repealed.

"As for a prohibition referendum, for which the Legion seems to be groping, the Anti-Saloon League will be ready at any time to meet the issue of repeal exactly as it carried on the fight for adoption. It supported dry congressional candidates on the issue of submission and then dry legislative candidates on the issue of ratification. This identical referendum method is open to the wets and we will oppose their liquor program in every congressional and legislative district as they opposed ours in the long fight to abolish the saloon through constitutional prohibition."

Mr. Benjamin Ungerman, a delegate to the North European Conference on alcohol abstinence, told the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association yesterday that the majority of 1931 college students when given the facts would probably support prohibition. The larger portion of them, he said, are utterly ignorant of the historical background of the movement and the necessity which compelled the American people to outlaw the liquor traffic.

Mr. Ungerman, national prize winner of the association's essay contest addressed a group which met here to plan a series of 50-mile forums to be held in every college center in the United States during the next 13 months. It is hoped that 300 institutions and 200,000 students may be reached in the course of this campaign.

PULITZER WINNER HEADS CHICAGO UNIT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 26—A special gift from an anonymous donor has enabled the University of Chicago to begin the establishment of a department of music.

In making known the gift, Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, president, announced appointment of Mr. Carl Bricken, Pulitzer prize winner of 1929, as assistant professor of music, who will give the first instruction in the new department, beginning Oct. 1.

Harvard Student Houses Link Education and Social Contacts

(Continued from Page 1)

more students were found to frequent the library than the common rooms.

Students Guided by Tutors

Harvard's new plans cannot be picked apart and this institution or that picked as noteworthy or poor. The system must be taken and viewed as a whole: The general examinations, which are required of seniors and cover their entire field of study during four years at Harvard; the tutorial system, in which every student has a tutor whose job is not to get his men through a course by cramming but to guide his work through the years as an upper classman, broadening the students' view of the particular field of concentration which he chooses, and preparing him for the general examinations in the senior year; and the houses where the so-called "Imponderables" of Bismarckian fame contribute a social atmosphere to round out the scholastic education.

Following the luncheon, Dr. Lowell led the way on the inspection tour. First through Wigglesworth Dormitories, new buildings in the Yard to house part of the Freshman class, to Adams House. Here the master's quarters proved interesting, chiefly through its redecoration and partly through its historical value as the old Apthorp House where the British general, Burgoyne, of Revolutionary War fame, was kept a prisoner. Old records reveal that not only was he poorly fed and kept in a room without heat, but he raised serious objections to receiving what he considered to be an exorbitantly high bill for rent.

The halls and open rooms of Adams House proved of superb architectural design, Westmorly, Russell and Randolph Halls having been united to form what appears to be a transplanted villa of Florentine origin, resplendent in generous scroll designs and with a "golden" hallway. Another feature of this house is its private swimming pool in former Westmorly Court, which is thoroughly modernized and made available for members of the House. Dr. James P. Baxter, assistant professor of history, is master.

Contrasts in Design

Leverett House is as simple in design as Adams is ornate. The dining room is its novel feature, painted with the original Bulfinch color exactly similar to that found in the Senate chambers of the Massachusetts State House, even the plaster mixtures and colors are the same. Specially constructed curtains fit windows arched at the top. This design was first used by Dr. Lowell in the windows of his home and allows the curtains to be completely rolled up, even to the curved portions.

The room is not large nor rectangular, but is designed to give this effect, the ceiling being ornamented with a large oval design flanked by two different-sized circles. Leverett House consists of McKinlock Hall and the new Mather Hall. It is named for Dr. John Leverett, president of Harvard from 1707 to 1724. Dr. Kenneth B. Murdock, associate professor of English, is the master.

John Winthrop House, named after the first Colonial Governor of Massachusetts and his direct descendant, the second Hollis professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, is made up of Gore and Standish Halls, formerly freshmen dormitories. Mr. Ronald M. Perry, assistant professor of biochemistry, is its master.

High Towers Centers Wings

Eliot House, honoring Dr. Charles William Eliot, former president, is situated on the site of the old power house on the corner of Boylston Street and Memorial Drive. A high tower centers several wings grouped about a large hexagonal court. On the west side, the building runs up to five stories; on the south and east it only rises to three, and the line of it is broken by an entirely open space in the middle, so the court gets the full benefit of the winter's sun. Like the Farnsworth room in Widener Library, the house library will be a place where members of the house will be able to read in comfort. Dr. Roger B. Merriman, Gurney professor of history and political science, is master.

Kirkland House is headed by Dr. Edward Allen Whitney, assistant professor and tutor in history and literature. This unit is made up of the Smith Halls, formerly freshman dormitories and is called such in honor of Dr. John T. Kirkland, known as the head of the college from 1810 to 1828 during the "Augustan Age."

Dunster and Lowell Houses, headed respectively by Dr. Chester N. Greenough, professor of English, and Dr. Julian L. Coolidge, professor of mathematics, are the two units completing the group. Both were in operation last year.

GANDHI WINS WARM WELCOME IN LANCASHIRE

(Continued from Page 1)

now no special discrimination against British goods as such, although he maintained that Congress still sponsored an economic boycott against foreign cloth in favor of Indian industries.

Calls for British Aid

He thought, however, that greater coöperation on the part of Great Britain in relation to India's political claims would see Lancashire supplying that "supplementary cloth which India cannot yet produce for its own needs."

This was the geenral policy he enunciated at all his meetings with workmen and employers and to the Mayor of Darwen, Councilor Walter Knowles, who tendered him a formal welcome on behalf of the town. He told the Mayor and a group of prominent Manchester business men that his policy in India would continue to be to seek to bring improvement to villages by encouraging villagers to take to hand looms.

"While it would appear that I am trying to take the peoples of India back to the Middle Ages—which I have been told is impossible—I do not regard it as impossible, and will continue to pursue that ideal," Mr. Gandhi said. He pointed out that the average earnings of all classes in India were equal to about 7s. 6d. a month.

Wherever he went today, Mr. Gandhi received a most cordial reception on the part of the populace. Children especially flocked about him wherever he appeared, and the inhabitants of neighboring cotton communities swooped down on Darwen to catch a glimpse of the little man and his quaint entourage, which included Miss Madeline Slade, his English disciple, known as Mira Bai.

Cotton operatives lined the streets for miles along his itinerary and Mr. Gandhi was loudly cheered by throngs who were expected to be hostile to him because of his political policy.

PALM PRINTS USED IN CRIME DETECTION

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—For the first time in the history of detection of crime palm prints have been introduced in evidence at the Old Bailey, where a housebreaker, who had been traced through his finger prints and a palm print, was recently sentenced to 14 months' imprisonment.

The Recorder asked to be shown a photograph of the palm print, and after examining it he asked if palm prints were as infallible as finger prints, and the answer was in the affirmative. An inspector of the finger print department explained that although the system of identifying criminals by means of palm prints had been studied at Scotland Yard for some time, this was the first occasion on which it had been introduced into a court of law.

GEORGIA PINE USED IN STATE MAGAZINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAYCROSS, Ga., Sept. 26—With a cover made from Georgia slash pine, the November issue of the Georgia Magazine, official organ of the Georgia State Chamber of Commerce, will have the distinction of using this product for the first time for semi-commercial purposes, according to an announcement given out by Mr. Frank H. Abbott, secretary.

Cut and dried by Mr. Alec H. Sessoms, who is a wealthy timber owner of Cogdell, Ga., a consignment of this wood, complying with specifications which were furnished by Dr. Poole Maynard, industrial geologist of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast Railroad, has been sent to the National Forest Park Laboratory at Madison, Wis. Here it will be converted into pulp from which paper will be made. This paper will be returned to Georgia and will make its appearance in November as the cover of the special "Used Georgia Products" of the Georgia Magazine.

TIGHTER HAND OVER ALIENS IS RECOMMENDED

Californians Seek Stiffer Deportation Action and Registration Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Stricter enforcement of American deportation laws and the passage of an alien registration law were advocated by the immigration section of the Commonwealth Club of California at a recent meeting here.

These views of the club's section were both defended and attacked. The section's report was presented by Mr. Frederick T. Duhring, its chairman, who said in part:

"A majority of the section recommends that our deportation laws be sustained by more liberal appropriations, with a larger number of enforcement officers, and that an alien registration law be passed."

Citing figures which indicate that only 100,000 aliens entered and 60,000 departed from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, he continued:

"This is a temporary condition, and causes a false sense of security. The Secretary of Labor estimates that there are now 400,000 aliens who should be deported under our laws, of whom 100,000 can be deported. His predecessor's estimate was about 1,000,000 deportables.

"No one expects business depression and acute unemployment to last indefinitely. With a change for the better will come renewed pressure at our borders, and a new flood of undesirables."

Opposition to the present deportation laws was led by Judge Jackson H. Ralston, retired international lawyer. He said:

"At present, under our laws as drawn and executed, the foreigner is treated as a probable criminal and deported without mercy. He is arrested upon suspicion without the precautions to which we are accustomed for the issuance of a warrant. He is for a considerable period prevented from receiving the advice of counsel. He is tried before the man who arrests him and whose record is thought better according to the number of men he holds.

"His appeal is only to the department under which he was arrested and to men whose judgment is affected by the bureaucratic tendencies of their associates. Their action can rarely be reviewed by the courts, for if there is the slightest evidence upon which he might conceivably be thought subject to deportation the courts cannot interfere.

"Under the foregoing conditions it is inevitable that many glaring injustices should be committed, and they are, as shown by the recent Wickersham report."

OIL DESIGNATED TO LEAD RECOVERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 26—The oil business will be one of the first to recover from the depression, Mr. Erving Perrine, Oklahoma consulting geologist, told members of the National Association of Security Commissioners in convention here. Mr. Perrine pointed to economic control of the industry as encouraging.

Watered stocks have much to do with the present depression, Dr. A. B. Adams, dean of the University of Oklahoma College of Business Administration, told the assembly in his prepared paper read in his absence. Strict federal supervision and regulation of security issues were urged by Dr. Adams. Nation-wide financing makes this necessary, he said.

FRUIT TREES DO DOUBLE DUTY

BUENOS AIRES (By U.P.)—The initiative of Buenos Aires' Mayor in making trees adorning streets in outlying districts productive as well as decorative by ordering the planting of orange trees on several boulevards in the suburb of Belgrano, has won popular approval. Residents in other sections, favorable to the idea of fruitful adornment, have now asked the Mayor to have 500 pear trees planted on their respective neighborhood streets.

WALK-OVER

Wilmet

High-sided one-strap in Black or Brown Calf. Fashionable Cuban Heel.

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Tremont Street at Beacon

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HOUGHTON & DUTTON COMPANY

PEPPERELL Wool and Cotton Blankets

Last Year's Price $2.98

$1.99 Pair

Rose and White
Blue with White
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Orchid with White
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These blankets are made by the famous Pepperell Mills—known the world over. Soft—thick—fleecy—closely woven—full napped—marked at a price which is the lowest we've ever sold them.

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Nu Bone Corset Shop

The new style dress takes the lines of your foundation garment.

Nu Trend will give your figure the proper lines and comfort.

Excellent diaphragm and abdominal control.

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Cleansing and Repairing

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Consult ROMAN

565 Boylston Street, Boston

Expert work and advice. Moderate prices. Established over 26 years.

We recommend

Crème Beauté, 4 oz. size 85c

ROMAN Coiffeur de Dames

at Copley Sq. Com. 8146

If you are not slim

SELECTION of Dresses, copies of Paris models for our opening at the special price,

$26.00

Sizes 38 to 44½. Transparent Velvets—Cut Velvets, Crepes, Satins, Sheer Wools, Knitted Suits.

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26 WEST ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Furs Relined, Repaired and Re-Dyed

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Practical Furrier

Formerly with Martin Bates

Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. Fur coats repaired and raw furs bought.

Furs stored and insured

Fur garments made to order

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Do You Know

That you should set your clocks back one hour tonight? And that you can get the correct time by calling CAPitol 1000?

The only charge the Telephone Company makes for this service is that for an ordinary telephone call to downtown Boston.

Start your clocks off right, either tonight or tomorrow morning.

FOR THE MATRON

Slender lines without the "bias cut" are smart too.

coat-dresses in rough silks and fine woolens are returning in many trunks of our patrons who summered abroad.

knitted things in tweeds (and plain colors, too) have a continental air

suits with the "right" length coat for the matron, types for town or country wear.

dinner and evening gowns in velvets and satins, smart, yet with the normal waistline.

pricings, as always, are moderate

THEODORE INC.

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537 Boylston Street Opposite Copley-Plaza

BOSTON

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Callaghan Specialty Shop

It is a habit with the CALLAGHAN SPECIALTY SHOP to have Month-end sales. It keeps merchandise moving and stock crisp and new . . . not to mention giving you values. And CALLAGHAN frocks ARE values, whatever you pay for them.

Frocks at $10 as well as the ones priced up to $29.50 have a look of distinction and a perfection of detail and finish unusual in frocks at these prices.

And you may deduct 10% from each price tag during the Month-End Sale. Wool frocks that look like thoroughbreds wherever you wear them . . . in the college classroom, on the campus; or in the business office; afternoon modes of satin, crepe, chiffon and transparent velvet that will make you admired at afternoon functions; and evening gowns that have an Empire "elegance" about them (they are so delightfully feminine), are included in the various sale groups. And, in case you just happen to feel frugal, take a look at the Economy Rack, where former $16.50 frocks are now $5.

Callaghan Specialty Shop

49 St. James Avenue in the Park Square Building

Near the Berkeley St. entrance.

BOSTON

Jays Boston Kenmore Eleven

COATS of DISTINCTION are the rule at Jays and we have them for Misses, Junior Misses, Women, Shorter Women, Larger Women. *Youth* is their keynote, appropriately tuned to the wearer, and because they bear our label, you know they are *best quality* at *lowest prices.*

69.00 98.00 149.00 219.00

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BLACK CARACUL COATS

Made from Genuine Russian Caracul Skins

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We believe we have the largest and finest stock of Caracul skins in Boston. We specialize in coats made to order in every type of Russian Caracul, from medium grades to the very finest. Prices are reasonable.

EDWARD F. KAKAS AND SONS, Inc.

93 and 95 NEWBURY STREET

BOSTON

KAKAS BUILDING

RETURN OF KING INDICATES VOTE DECISION NEAR

Upsetting Effect of Ballot Balanced by Need for More Authority

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 26—The King, who dramatically returned to London last month, is once more coming back hurriedly from Scotland to play his part in deciding the momentous question of whether the new National Government is now to break up. The Prince of Wales during the last week has been in communication with members of the Cabinet, and is keeping his father informed of developments. The King is to reach London Tuesday.

His journey is taken to mean that an announcement is about to be made whether Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, who returned to London yesterday, is to call an immediate general election, and if so, to what extent he will continue to have the support of the Liberal members of the Cabinet. The upsetting effect of a general election now is recognized as a risk to public credit until the stability of the pound is more fully assured. On the other hand, now that the budget is balanced, at least on paper, the need has become urgent to place the Government in a position of strength it does not occupy at present, for carrying out the second part of its task which is to pass contentious measures necessary to redress the adverse trade balance.

The general election, if resulting in a big majority for Mr. MacDonald's policy, would give the necessary authority, with five years' certainty of tenure, for carrying it into effect. Its advocates, who include the entire Conservative Party, declare it is better to face a few weeks of unrest, which the general election involves, than the continuance of the present state of uncertainty, in which doubt would remain as to the passage of measures which the majority believe essential.

Intense party feeling, however, has been raised, for the Labor Opposition, and an influential section of the Liberals regard calling an election now as an attempt upon the part of the protectionists to rush the country into agreeing to extreme forms of a tariff. There is talk of the Government's losing by resignation, if an election called such important Liberal members to the Cabinet as to deprive the Administration of its claim to represent political parties as a whole.

The King's part is to exercise now, as he did with such happy results in August, the great influence that still resides in the Crown to keep political parties together, so that the united national front then established may be maintained.

CHIEFS OF RADIO TO CONFER WITH FEDERAL EXPERTS

(Continued from Page 1)

allied fields that will accomplish the following objectives.

That an open patent pool be formed to control all patents in the radio industry, making them available to all who would use them on equal terms.

That the Radio Corporation of America abandon its exclusive traffic agrements in the field of radio telegraphy.

Revolutionary in the extreme is this calling together of an industry under governmental auspices to establish a new "modus operandi" for its future operation, in lieu of the usual dissolution proceedings under the anti-trust laws against a combination alleged to be existing in restraint of trade.

The Government will be represented at the conference by Judge Warren Olney Jr. of California, appointed last year as a special assistant to the Attorney-General to handle the radio trust cases. The threefold scheme of voluntary reorganization is his appropriation to the industry as indorsed by Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General.

Patent Pool Plan Stands Out

Undoubtedly the most important feature of the Olney proposals is the patent pool. At present, R. C. A., as the repository of exchange medium of some 4000 radio patents, dominates the radio field by reason of its power to dictate who shall and who shall not engage in radio and on what terms.

Radio Corporation, through this patent strength, licenses from 90 to 95 per cent of the makers of all radio receiving sets and tubes to use its patents, charging them a royalty of 7½ per cent on their production. Tube royalties, however, were reduced in the last few weeks to 5 per cent, retroactive to November, 1929.

The patent pool idea embraces throwing all of the patents developed by the R. C. A. and its associated companies, along with the patents of independent inventors and patent holders, into a pool from which any and all comers may secure rights upon the payment of royalties, fixed by that pool under coöperative organization but independent administration.

Many manufacturers now in radio do not want the field opened to all comers. They argue that this would be an unfair disadvantage to those pioneers who took the initial risks. There is a probability that several independent holders of key patents may hold out against the pool, and it is the R. C. A.'s contention that the pool will not really meet the Government's demands if all elements do not join therein.

Radio Off High Horse

In favor of the pool idea is the peace and freedom from litigation that would lend new stability to the radio industries; the probability that the license cost burden would be reduced; the avoidance of congressional action detrimental to the radio industry, and the new stimulation that would be given sales and merchandising activity with free and open competition.

Lately the R. C. A. has been disposed to settle rather than litigate, and it agreed to the patent pool negotiations upon orders from Mr. Owen D. Young, its former chairman, who as president of the General Electric Company is more or less the dictator of R. C. A. policies by reason of General Electric's ownership of the majority of R. C. A.'s common stock. Mr. Young has sat in previous conferences with Judge Olney, as has Mr. David Sarnoff, president of R. C. A. Also in the conferences was Mr. Oswald Schuette, secretary of the Radio Protective Association, representing a group of smaller manufacturers that have been fighting the "trust" in Congress.

Mr. Young, Mr Sarnoff, Mr. Schuette and other figures in the industry, including possibly Mr. Walter Gifford, president of the A. T. and T., and officials of the General Electric and Westinghouse, are expected to attend the New York conference.

FOOD EXHIBITS GIVEN FOR RELIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26—The entire exhibit of canned products displayed at the recent Henrico County Fair has been turned over to Mr. Tazewell M. Corrington, chairman of a special committee of the Richmond community fund appointed to obtain and distribute foodstuffs to the city's needy, it has been announced.

Hundreds of the finest fruits and vegetables available are included in the gift.

NEW ENGLAND CLUBWOMEN HONOR OFFICER

Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole Guest at Gathering in Amherst, Mass.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 26—More than 500 leading clubwomen of New England paid tribute to Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, first vice-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at a gathering in the historic Dickinson-Boggs tavern here yesterday afternoon. Mrs. May Bliss Dickinson Kimball of Boston and Amherst was host.

A tall evergreen tree was planted on the village green in honor of Mrs. Poole. It was then presented to the town and formally accepted by Mr. John Mullen, chairman of the selectmen. Mrs. Robert Parmenter, chairman of conservation of the State Federation, arranged and directed the planting. Mrs. Poole officiated with a silver shovel, inscribed in her honor.

Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, urged clubwomen to condemn motion picture producers who persist in producing distasteful pictures "through their pocketbook nerve."

Mr. Carl L. Schrader, State Supervisor of Physical Education, said that mothercraft has grown from a modest beginning in 1911 to "a craft nurtured not only in this country, but in many foreign countries as well. While it deals with child welfare in a large way, it stresses particularly the care for the preschool child, and in that way promotes the main objective of President Hoover's White House conference, briefly termed "The Child's Bill of Rights."

Dr. Clara B. Burdette of Pasadena, Calif., extension secretary for international clubs, said that the world "stands in greatest need of the push of organized womanhood—a united push for higher moral standards, universal respect for law, responsibility toward the welfare of all nations, a world stabilization of economic conditions. There is no other organization of women with lines further flung—with better preparation and machinery for action than the General Federation, under strong, intelligent, wise leadership."

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Rose Room Orchestra
6:30 Piano soloist.
6:34 Announcements; news.
6:45 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:00 NBC, Nick Lucas, guitar and song.
7:15 Harriette Elkind, violinist.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man.
7:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:00 NBC, Civic Concerts: Miss Coe Glade, contralto; orchestra.
8:30 Chevrolet Chronicles: recorded.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Concert Orchestra. Erno Rapee, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
9:30 NBC, Club Valspar; Aileen Clark, soprano; South Sea Islanders.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra; Weber and Fields.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.
11:30 NBC, Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Colorado Cowboys.
5:30 Scores; organ.
5:35 The Success Reporter.
6:00 Time; weather; sport review; temperature.
6:15 McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:30 Riverside Pals.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 "Ode to WBZ," Prof. F. B. Hall.
7:33 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
7:45 NBC, Carlo Le Mar; Rodemich Orchestra.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "Dance With Countess D'Orsay."
9:00 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, First Nighter: sketch, "The Green Eye."
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo," burlesque sketch.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Male Quartet.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
12:00 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Merry-go-round: sketch.
5:45 CBS, Tropic-Aire: football scores.
6:00 "Selected Cameos": Edward Jardon, tenor; string orchestra.
6:15 Variety review.
6:45 "Twilight Tunes": orchestra.
7:00 Baseball; news; weather.
7:15 CBS, "Political Situation in Washington Tonight," Frederic William Wile.
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn, harmony duo.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Band; glee club.
8:30 CBS, The Bon Bons.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers: comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Chicago Variety Program.
9:30 CBS, National Radio Forum: Senator Hull of Tennessee.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons's Show Boat: "A Struggle for Gold."
11:00 "Country Club Happy Days."
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Mickie Albert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
5:45 The Ambassadors.
6:00 CBS, Women's National Golf Summary.
6:15 CBS, "China and the Western World."
6:30 Baseball scores; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash.
7:00 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; orchestra.
7:15 Limerick Program.
7:20 George Mahoney, one-man band.
7:30 "Getting the News."
7:45 Voice and piano.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Hawaiian Echoes.
8:30 Criterions, male quartet.
8:45 Voice and piano.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, "Street Singer": voice and accordion.
11:15 CBS, St. George Hotel Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Huston Ray and his orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Frank Broughton, tenor.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Evening Musicale.
7:15 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:30 Variety program, Cy and Nancy.
7:45 "Blehings in Music."
8:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:30 Time announcement.

FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 27
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:30 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis Radio Chat.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Talk, Carveth Wells.
1:15 Kahakaiau's Hawaiians.
1:45 NBC, Old Company's American Singers.
2:15 NBC, Sunday Bright Spots; Josh Pettis Orchestra; male trio.
3:30 NBC, Artists Service Program; Sophie Braslau, contralto; orchestra.
3:30 CBS, Wm. King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Nash Lyon, soprano; Charles Sears, tenor; symphony orchestra.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, Gilbert and Sullivan Gems, "Iolanthe."
7:00 Fox program; Earle Nelson, John Herrick, Billy Murray; orchestra.
7:27 Announcement; garden talk; news.
8:00 Jessey Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
8:30 Marjorie Fossett, violinist.
8:39 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Jack Beauvais, songs.
10:15 CBS, "Melody Moments"; Ted Weemn's Orchestra; Ilo May Ballew, soprano.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; time; announcement.

WNAC and WEEA, Boston and Springfield (850kc-353m)

1:00 p. m.—Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
3:00 NBC, "Melodic Interlude"; string orchestra.
3:15 NBC, "My Portrait Gallery of Famous Britons: Lloyd George," Mr. Valentine Williams.
3:30 NBC, Leo Slezak, piano; Ilo Ballew, soprano; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
4:00 NBC, "Gay Vienna"; gypsy orchestra and soloists.
4:30 Philco Concert; recorded.
5:00 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
6:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
6:10 The Success Reporter.
6:15 "Song Pictures"; Voice and piano.
6:30 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
6:45 NBC, Adventures of Barbara Wayne.
7:00 Time; Microphonians.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Walter S. Gifford.
7:30 NBC, "Candlelight Musicals."
7:45 "World Arbitration Between Japan and China," Dr. Tenyi Hatch.
8:00 NBC, Emma Jotick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Radio Hour; sketches, talks, music.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; "Mickey" Cochrane, speaker; quartet; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:15 NBC, Land of Wonder and Fear.
10:30 WAAB Players.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature.
11:15 Harry M. Poissy, organist; time.
12:00 Time announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 Organ Melodies; soloist.
10:00 "The Song Book."
10:30 CBS "Quiet Harmonies."
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain": organ and soloist.
12:30 National Ensemble.
1:30 Program from Braves Field.
5:30 Vagabonds Orchestra.
6:00 Soloist and organ.
6:15 L. P. Rogers's "Memories."
6:30 Shepard Anniversary Troubadours.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 Talk, Walter S. Gifford.
7:30 CBS, Pray and Bragiotti, pianists.
7:30 CBS, Columbia Little Symphony; Theo Karle, tenor.
7:45 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Reiber Cad-Kin and concert orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar," Balalaika Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Gus Arnheim and his orchestra.
10:30 CBS, The Gauchos: Argentine music.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
11:30 CBS, "Red" Nichol's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 m.—CBS, The Voice of St. Louis; soloists; orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, "The Indian Problem," Aga Khan.
12:45 CBS, The French Trio.
1:00 CBS, Rhythmic Melodies.
1:30 CBS, Gypsy Trail: soloist; orchestra.
2:00 Swedish Congregational Churches Program.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour: Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour: soloists; choir.
5:00 CBS, Pastoral Musicale.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue: comedy; music; mystery drama.
6:30 CBS, Howard Dandies Orchestra; Yacht Club Boys.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Friars' Club banquet to Maurice Chevalier, Hotel Astor, New York City.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with showers late this afternoon or tonight; Sunday fair and slightly cooler; moderate south winds shifting to west Sunday.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Occasional rain this afternoon and tonight; Sunday generally fair and cooler, except light local rain in the extreme northern portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional rain this afternoon, followed by generally fair tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler Sunday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh southeast and southerly winds, shifting to west, and overcast weather, with occasional rain over north portion tonight; Sunday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	72	Montreal	48	60
Bismarck, N. D.	38	54	Nantucket	62	64
Boston	50	65	New Orleans	80	90
Buffalo	62	66	New York	60	68
Calgary	40		Norfolk, Va.	76	78
Charleston, S. C.	82	88	North Platte, Neb.	36	64
Chicago	54	74	Philadelphia	64	70
Cincinnati	58	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	78	102
Denver	46	76	Pittsburgh	64	66
Eastport, Me.	50	58	Portland, Me.	52	62
Hatteras, N. C.	80	90	Raleigh, N. C.	72	76
Helena, Mont.	40	68	St. Louis	54	82
Honolulu, T. H.		82	St. Paul	52	56
7p.m.Sept.25	74		Salt Lake City	52	70
Huron, S. D.	42	64	San Francisco	54	82
Jacksonville, Fla.	76	94	Santa Fe, N. M.	48	90
Kansas City, Mo.	70	74	Seattle	50	64
Key West, Fla.	84	88	Tampa	80	94
Los Angeles	68	86	Washington, D. C.	68	70
Memphis, Tenn.	62	94	Wichita, Kan.	50	78
Miami, Fla.	76	86	Williston, N. D.	38	62

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Sept. 26.
B—Maximum Sept. 25.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday 12:08 a. m. and 11:24 p. m.
Height of tides 9.5 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:06 p. m.

LIGHTHOUSE REGAINS FORMER PRE-EMINENCE

Addition of Power Permits Huge Beam to Flood New York Harbor

Installation of more powerful illuminating apparatus at Navesink Lighthouse restores this beacon to the position it occupied long ago, of being the most powerful lighthouse in the United States, according to federal officials in Boston. Navesink Lighthouse, on the Navesink Highlands, has just been equipped with stronger electric bulbs and now throws a powerful beam of 9,000,000 candlepower out over the waters at the entrance to New York harbor.

In recent years the limit of coastal aids to navigation has been from one to three million candlepower, but a decade ago Navesink boasted the power of 25,000,000 candles and was the only lighthouse in this country then employing an electric arc light.

Lighthouse department officials explain that while the importance of shipping entering New York harbor has increased steadily from year to year, the value of Navesink Light experienced an opposite trend. Floating lighthouses, known as lightships, were stationed off shore and at the harbor entrance, and mariners who formerly looked for the powerful beam of light from the highlands came to rely more on the newer and closer lightships, which were close to the channel and equipped with strong fog signals.

But Navesink was still of value and is now in a position to again command attention in the maritime world.

It has figured several times in the progressive steps of lighthouse engineering. At this station in 1841, was installed the first Fresnel lens to be purchased by the United States Lighthouse Service. It was also the first important lighthouse in this country to use kerosene.

The electric arc light was placed at Navesink in 1898, which was the first light in this country to be equipped with electric generating machinery. The arc light remained in service until 1917, when the machinery was found to have become worn out.

The installation of oil vapor as an illuminant brought about a considerable decrease in candlepower, but mariners indicated to government officials that the exceptionally powerful light at that point was no longer needed. In 1924, Navesink was equipped with an electric light, but this time, it was the electric incandescent bulb which was used and the present increase in candlepower has come about by introduction of bulbs of higher power.

Coöperative Banks Urge Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 26—Expansion of the investment field of coöperative banks to permit similar privileges of investment to those held by savings banks was advocated yesterday at the first public hearing of the special commission appointed by the last Legislature for studying coöperative bank laws. More than 150 Massachusetts coöperative bank representatives attended the hearing, which was held at the New Ocean House in connection with the annual convention of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League.

The purpose of this commission appointed last spring, according to State Senator Condo Brodhine, chairman, has been to study the coöperative bank law, in which there have been only slight changes in the last 20 years, and to work to bring it up to date. The commission will make its recommendation to the next Legislature in December and Senator Brodhine was of the opinion that changes would be made which would permit coöperative bank directors to prolong payments on mortgages for those who, because of unemployment, are unable to meet their payments.

Mr. William A. Leonard, of the Volunteer Coöperative Bank of Boston, suggested that amortization of loans be incorporated in the law. Amendments to the coöperative bank law, suggested by Mr. Arthur Guy, Massachusetts Commissioner of Banks, were read at the meeting.

MOTOR ACCESSORY SALES UP

NEW YORK, Sept. 26—Shipment of service parts and accessories to wholesalers improved during August compared with the previous month, reports to the Motor and Equipment Association indicated today. Declines were shown, however, in shipments of original equipment to vehicle manufacturers and of shipments of service equipment to wholesalers which were sufficient to bring the index of all shipments below the July figure.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:30 a. m.—Metropolitan Stage Show.
12:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

ANTIBES—JUAN-LES-PINS
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Write MR. V. GUY, Director, Vieux Remparts, Antibes, A. M., France.

Market Planned For Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—A huge market place, covering five square blocks, is expected to be erected soon in the western section of Buenos Aires by a group of Argentine and British capitalists.

The project, to be known as the Great Western Market, will involve an outlay of 30,000,000 pesos for the building alone, and it is claimed that the finished market will give Buenos Aires the largest of its kind in the world.

A block of land measuring 53,000 square meters has been purchased from the Western Railway for 3,700,000 pesos. The projected market will have direct access to all railroad lines entering Buenos Aires, and also will have direct communication with the port of Buenos Aires through the Western Railway's tunnel.

The Great Western market board of directors is composed of Sir Hilary A. Leng, Dr. Rodolfo Bullrich, Dr. Arturo Condomi Alcorta, Mr. John Wilson, Señor Osvaldo Dasso, Señor Luis N. Lugano and Señor Nicolas A. Casullo.

Philadelphia Plans To Renew Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26—All music lovers here are rejoicing in the news, just released Thursday, that the summer concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra will be resumed next year in spite of the deficit of $18,000 from the past season.

The season just passed was the second of the out-door concerts, held in Fairmount Park, which have enabled people of all walks of life to enjoy the music of one of the finest orchestras in the United States, at prices that they would pay for admission to a moving picture. The price of a season ticket, good for 24 concerts was $5, and tickets were sold at the gates at 50 cents each.

Attendance at these concerts was, from the first entirely gratifying, more than 200,000 people attending despite rainy nights that caused the deficit.

BANK CLEARINGS UP

Bank clearings for this week for the leading cities in the United States as reported to Dun's totaled $7,246,780,000, compared with $5,854,900,000 in the previous week and $8,583,803,000 in the comparable week a year ago.

When Is a Price "Popular"?

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As if price alone meant anything at all!

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47/48 Berners Street W. 1. Museum 4141
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Over old paint, this new type wall paint alone offers marvelous opportunity for beautiful results in one single coat!

No long drying time between coats! If two coats are used, you still hang pictures the same day.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Invention and Pastiche

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOT a good measure, but an inordinate amount of patience is required of the person who cares to acquaint himself with that recent movement in fine art known as Surréalisme. There is no single explanation, for the modes are not uniform. There are no titles. There is virtually no literature (that is comprehensible).

Surréalistes are exceedingly individual. They are aloof, varied and chaotic. They indulge in strange symbols. Some give free course to an extravagant romanticism, while others remain cold and abstract. The boundaries of the group are fixed by a Euclid at one end and by a Dante Gabriel Rossetti at the other. The pictures are an outlandish but fascinating potpourri.

Twenty-five centuries of philosophers did not come to an agreement on the meaning of the word "realism," and so we need hardly expect that this exclusive group residing in Paris today are in agreement. On the contrary their very disagreement seems to cement them. They have a common ground for association through their respective exclusivism, their misapprehension, their uniform inwardness.

The Indomitable Ones

The Surréaliste movement may be considered by antagonists the mere residue of Cubism and Fauvism. The ranks have shrunk; the depleted regiment of fighters must combine energies for preservation. The movement, however, viewed sympathetically, consists of experimental artists who carry further and further the speculations on the subject of painting, and especially of form, devised by Paul Cézanne. Most other painters, whose convictions about distortion and the new vision were feeble, have drifted back to the more solid and conservative path. Surréalisme has attracted the indomitable ones, who hold to their convictions and continue to prove their sincerity against every practical exigency. The charlatans are being weeded out. The genuine artists are reaching greater depths, and attaining greater clarity. There is no element of confusion in their work.

Curiously enough, Picasso is not the first or the second in rank among the Surréalistes. He may have given Cubism a start, but he has been too busy being novel and discovering new artistic territory. He has been extensive while the best of the Surréalistes have worked with a vehement intensity, perfecting a single motive, changing it, redistributing until they have achieved the strongest result. We can follow their work by stepping-stones from year to year. It is a genuine evolution; the growth is marked.

Such painters as Valmier and Herbin have made abstractions which are so feelingly wrought that they evince a sympathetic response even from unpracticed thoughts. They suggest form, induce movement, enrich surfaces, by the simplest line play and color juxtaposition. They conventionalize light and shadow so that they give the same feeling of light and dark and yet do not give way to surface fact. By whatever means, they communicate a feeling which is definite and pleasing. They attain charm in the style Mallarmé preferred in poetry—through suggestion and evocation. Charm lies in intimation, in setting into play an association of ideas, rather than in definite and obvious statement. Obviousness is the bugaboo of Surréalisme. Other painters belonging generally in this class are Metzinger and Albert Gleizes, at whose studios the painters and literati meet to discuss the latest developments.

Edmund Wilson in "Axel's Castle" says that the productions of T. S. Eliot, Proust and Joyce are veritable literary museums. These writers are the counterpart of the painters we mention, especially such painters as Chirico, who plays upon ancient classical themes, employing the Greek gods and temples for a medium. One does not know whether he is serious or mocking. But there are the heroes, with their curly heads and bearded chins, more like plaster reproductions of statuary than real human beings. It is amusing and annoying. Another painter, Picabia, shows his taste for Piero della Francesca, that great Florentine draftsman. He traces the outlines of heads identically with the Italian. Some, like Severini, paint in the manner of the great chiaroscurists. It is derivative painting, made in good taste, but forced. Small wonder that artists acknowledge so much from the past. They display good taste as connoisseurs, but inadequacy as creative painters.

One of the most interesting of the Surréalistes is Viollier, a young Swiss. He paints objects with unmistakable clarity. They are modeled as solidly as any Dutch work of 1750. The only novelty is in the weird choice of objects and the grotesque arrangement. For Viollier they are symbols: flowers, telegraph wires, shells, human hands, cobras, eggs, crows, united by some queer subjective thread. There is something esoteric in all these obvious objects, and their inconsistent union may prove annoying unless one has a key to the symbolism. But alas, the Surréalistes abandon all explanations. The work is complete, it tells its own story.

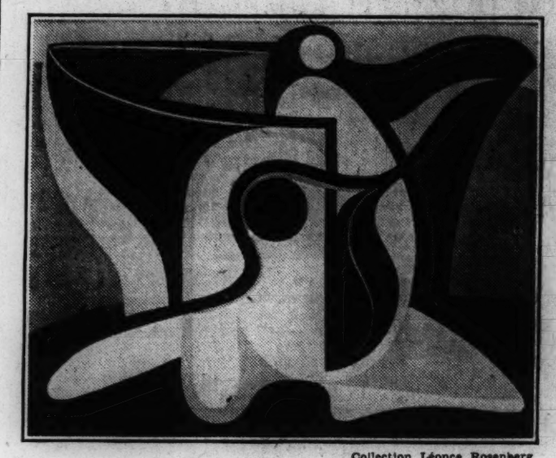
Trend Toward Medievalism

Viollier sounds another note of Parisian art life. It is the tendency toward medievalism, toward early, unsophisticated beliefs. Painters have become fascinated with symbolism, and so are carrying art back to its illustrational, literary era.

Herbin and Valmier probably find a good deal of chaff in the Viollier sort of picture. However, purists and illustrators, realists and idealists have joined under a single standard. Each has his private opinion about the ideas of the other, yet they are united. That is an important fact. It is the first step toward crushing that extreme individualism which has isolated the artist from the rest of the world. They may continue to daydream, with their heads in the lap of the Middle Ages or ancient Greece, but eventually they will want to tie up those diverse elements with the life of today.

Perhaps they are doing so. We do lean heavily upon the past in a great many other respects.

DOROTHY ADLOW.



Collection Léonce Rosenberg

"Abstraction," a Painting by the Parisian Artist Herbin.

Emotional Perspectives

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

JOHN WENGER has "taken it big" in his new water colors, now on exhibition at the Montross Gallery. Big in emotional content, and enormous in size—as water colors go—are these pictures. We could have anticipated such large enterprises from Muirhead Bone in an art exhibit, but coming from an unexpected quarter, they are dazzling. Because of their freedom from literal representation, they release the observer from all the depressing effects that accompany the factual approach to nature. Doubtless Mr. Wenger has served his time in studying nature imitatively; otherwise there would be no such solidity as that which characterizes his productions. But now he has reached that further shore of expression, where, with a sure knowledge of causes, he can concern himself with emotional effects.

Emotions that verge upon laughter as well as color appreciation make "The Street of Make-Believe" a stirring performance. We are looking down Broadway, from the northern end of Longacre Square, along palisades of ballyhoo seen in the big splashes of billboard color and implied in tinsel façades that bulge with the merriment and wonders that they enclose. In contrast to crimsons and greens above are the streams of gray amusement seekers in the square. Or rather, amusements seem to be closing in upon pedestrians from every side, each show-shop portal screaming for attention.

Evocation of Idea

Such effects may not have been sought by Mr. Wenger, but at least one gallery visitor got these definite impressions from this painting. We felt in "Coney Island" a similar effect, a report, as it were, of the feelings and thoughts of a man who has within himself sufficient resources of entertainment finding amusement in commenting upon the spectacle of milling crowds searching outside themselves for amusement. In the foreground are blue-green waves, in the middle distance the pinks and warm yellows of the huddle of people in and about their huts of hysteria, and the purples of the distant Ferris wheel. Mr. Wenger has simplified the details of a complicated scene into these three broad planes of color, keeping the interlacing effect of the lines of his design while reducing it to pictorial logic.

Not the representation of a thing, in any photographic sense, but the evocation of the idea of a thing, is what stirs us in a work of art. Mr. Wenger has transcended any slavish dependence upon copying nature in these emotional transcriptions. Search his "Along the Hudson" as closely as you will and not a realistically exact line will you find. Instead you will notice a mosaiclike assemblage of good-sized blobs of color, made up of shapes not all imitative of natural forms, but organized according to a pictorial scheme personal to this artist. This color is put on in quick-flowing washes one or two hues often stroking over a third with highly vibratory result.

Compositional Unity

All these component elements, retaining their entity in the picture because of the veining of untouched white paper running through the whole, mix into a lambent atmospheric and compositional unity in the eye of the observer. Fully and freely does the artist convey to us the emotion of his appreciation of that scene, with its great sweeping line of foreground firs, the pearly lost-and-found blush tints of light upon the river, and the Persian carpet of tone upon the distant hillside.

Manifest most of all in "Green Pastures" is Mr. Wenger's responsiveness to rhythmic line, to flowing forms, and to major and minor notes of color, with accents and echoes recurring with variations throughout the composition to enrich the dominant shapes and hues of the design. Audacious are the strokes with which he builds up areas of tone out of his knowledge and feeling—verities revealing the artist's vision as distinguished from simple eyesight.

E. C. S.

Britain and the Film

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AMERICA is reducing the number of her films, but the cinemas of the world have to get their quota of pictures somehow, and Britain is realizing that her opportunity to stake her claim in the talkie world has arrived. Ah Elstree and in other producing villages round London, the air is thick with the clicking of cameras, and celluloid is being unwound by the mile. British International Pictures expect to make no fewer than 40 films during the next 12 months, while their most considerable rivals, Gaumont, intend to release more than one a fortnight. Altogether, during the next year, 159 talkies are scheduled to be made in British studios.

England is increasing the quantity of her films. Is she also improving their quality? Her three most recent releases—"The Man They Couldn't Arrest," "Love Lies," and "The Shadow Between"—hardly suggest that she is. "The Man They Couldn't Arrest" is quite reasonably good. Ever since the days of "The Scarlet Pimpernel" it has been realized that a story of a young man who combines an asinine voice with a lightning intellect gives a hand which need be played with only moderate skill to bring in the tricks. Hugh Wakefield, who in this film is an apparently foolish young man who outwits a gang of thieves by use of a radio invention, does this sort of thing very well, and at times the picture is quite exciting. We could, however, have done with more of the hero's amiable fatuities, which were more amusing than his thrills. It was perhaps Mr Wakefield's fault that we did not get more of them, for when he got into a tight corner, as he did pretty often, he immediately abandoned his simple air, and became tense and grim. This was surely a mistake. In this type of film the unexpected blow is always at its most shattering when delivered by someone who seems half asleep. The Blakeney sort of hero never has his feet on the job quite so decisively as when he appears to be kicking his heels in the air. But on the whole "The Man They Couldn't Arrest" reflects credit on the Gainsborough Company.

One cannot similarly compliment British International on either of their two releases. "Love Lies" seems doomed to failure at the outset, for it is a screen version of a musical comedy with the music and dancing left out. It relies entirely on the book of the stage play, and it is well known that in no aspect does the wit of man appear to so little advantage as in the book of a musical comedy. Its chief player, Stanley Lupino, is an admirable acrobatic comedian, and knows more ways of losing his balance than possibly any other man in London. In "Love Lies" he remains obstinately upright throughout. This film indicates once more that the talkie should use its own stories, and not photograh stage plays.

"The Shadow Between" is good at the beginning, some of its English country scenes being altogether lovely. But the beginning is very short, and soon slides into a singularly ridiculous and very slowly moving story.

Gordon Craig and the Theater: A Record and an Interpretation, by Enid Rose (London: Sampson Low. 12s. 6d. net) begins by showing the splendid work done by E. W. Godwin for the theater and its subsequent influence on the young Gordon Craig who, it may be said, has carried on and developed the aims and ambitions of the famous architect. Many pioneers fall of recognition for their endeavors. So it was with Godwin and so, to a certain extent, has it been with Gordon Craig. This book is a plea for and a brave attempt at acknowledgment of Gordon Craig's genius. His great study of the theater from its earliest stages, his enormous research work and collection of early documents, drawings and valuable information relating to the artistic side of scenic architecture, have been dealt with at length, and the numerous quotations from his book are an enlightenment to those who have not given much thought to this striver after an ideal. It is the old tale of the prophet in his own country and we are shown time after time how Gordon Craig failed to obtain in London the enthusiasm meted out to him abroad. The writer gives a fairly clear exposition of Gordon Craig's line of thought, but the book is rather dry of style and suffers through compression.

Dramatized, Not Narrated

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

EVERY few days, in the Times Square section of Manhattan, furtive hawkers appear, and, so long as they are unobserved by policemen, sell dime watches to the gullible. They look like watches, they tick like watches, but they won't run. Rather, they can't run, having no mainsprings. A considerable proportion of the plays produced in the same vicinity are like that. Something vital has been omitted from their composition. Often the settings, the stage management and the casting of these plays are good. But the plays never quite come alive. Frequently it is evident that the playwright simply didn't know his business. Instead of dramatizing all the elements of his story he narrated some of them. It is a curious fact that many persons continue to work in the theater for years and never discover the distinction between narrative and drama. An acted play, as Aristotle remarked a good many centuries ago, is a story unfolded in terms of human actions—not told, but shown; that is, not narrative but drama.

* * *

Two plays were recently produced in New York by men who have been active in the theater, in various capacities, for more than 15 years. One of these plays, which has already closed, sought to keep the audience interested for two hours in a personage who was not to appear until the play was nearly over. By that time the spectators were interested in neither him nor the play. During the intermissions some spectators drifted out of the theater and didn't come back. For the author had violated a simple necessity of playmaking in failing to present this character to the audience soon after he was first mentioned. Dramatization required that he be brought in right away. Not doing this, and using the invisible personage as a narrative element, was proof in itself of faulty dramatic construction. Disappointment mounts fast for an audience if a personage is continually referred to and never presented in any fullness of dramatic action to satisfy the preparation for his entrance. In "The Mikado" the entrance of the titular character is postponed until the second act, but when he does come on he dominates the action for the rest of the opera.

What shall be said of the playwright who talks about a personage all through the action and shows him not at all? That occurs in the other of the two plays under discussion. This is perhaps the greatest weakness of a play that has a number of defects, but which is so human and touching in the parts that are dramatic that it is continuing in performance. The absent character in this play conditions the whole course of the action, and at first we could discover no reason for his omission except that somebody had the unhappy idea of saving an actor's salary. We discarded that theory later when two personages of no value to the development of the action were introduced briefly to help work up a froth of fictitious excitement for a second act curtain. We could only conclude, finally, that the author was ignorant of a dramatic fundamental. What makes the omission further deplorable is that the absentee personage is always an object for mirthful reference in a play that is needlessly gloomy. He would be at least four times as funny in person, and be a marked relief to an audience that had been continually led to expect his appearance.

* * *

Last season a play failed in New York chiefly, we believe, because it omitted two of its chief characters. All through the play these personages were talked about, but never seen. There was no reason for not showing them, beyond the absurd limitation the author had set for himself of writing a play peopled only with women. The central personage in the action spent most of her time talking about the two men who were affecting her happiness. The spectators sat there all but shrieking "Bring 'em on!" The author fulfilled his self-appointed task of writing a play with no men in the cast. But he wrote narrative, not drama. To make good an ingenuity that could better be expended upon cross-word puzzles, he introduced a large number of minor personages who filled the time with irrelevant chatter.

Shakespeare's "Othello" is actable, three centuries after it was composed, because it is drama. The dramatist did not fail to introduce all four characters that are essential to his motive—Othello, Iago, Desdemona and the inconspicuous but vitally necessary Cassio. The spectators need to see Cassio, and hear him talk, to know how groundless are the stories that Iago is telling about him, falsely, to inflame Othello's jealousy. A playwright who didn't know his business might have omitted Cassio, and the play would have failed of rounded interest for the spectators. We actually have seen attempts to tell the Othello story on the stage without showing Desdemona. The playwright attempted to account for his omission by placing the scene at the South Pole. Another example of misdirected ingenuity by a writer without dramatic instinct.

* * *

A much-discussed personage was successfully left out of a drama by R. C. Carton, "Sir Anthony." But the whole point of the theme of this piece was that no such person as Sir Anthony existed. He was a figment of the imagination of an ambitious youth, who thought that by pretending to an acquaintance with a lord he could rise in the estimation of his associates. The spectators, being aware of all the facts, sat fully interested in the youth's rise to fictitious acclaim, and watched with sympathy the collapse of his invention.

Perhaps in no other respect do we miss the old-time theater manager, interested in plays rather than real estate, so much as by comparison with the apparent ignorance of some present-day producers of the sheer fundamentals of showmanship. That they continue in business proves that their real field is finance, not drama. They do not know, as many of the old managers did, where plays are weak, and discoverably weak, while still in manuscript form. These older managers would buy an option on a play and encourage the writer to revise it. Nowadays such plays are too often produced first and doctored afterward if they show any signs of life.

Production of plays that are only partly dramatized does not necessarily fall into the same class as selling watches without mainsprings. The result alike for buyers of such watches and tickets for such plays, however, is disappointment. To incompetence or miscasting in acting must be added incompetence in playmaking as a cause for much of the present slump in theater attendance. There would be no point in discussing these defects if they were not removable. Not public indifference, but incompetence among persons professing to showmanship, is responsible—we believe—for the half-empty houses to which a number of attractions are playing.

American Prints Of Library of Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A rare collection of prints is being exhibited in the galleries of the fine arts department of the Library of Congress. It is the first showing of etchings, woodcuts and lithographs by contemporary American artists, chosen by a jury of prominent printmakers—John Taylor Arms, chairman; Gifford Beal, Henry J. Francis, Eugene Higgins, Edward Ropper, Thomas W. Nason, Robert Nisbet, Charles H. Woodbury and Leila Mechlin, who is secretary of the American Federation of Arts, which has assembled the collection as an exchange exhibit, to be sent to Italy the winter of 1931-32. The exhibition will be shown in Rome, Florence, Venice and Milan.

There are 245 prints, some of the artists being represented by two or three prints. John Taylor Arms is represented by three etchings. "Basilica of the Madeleina Vegelay"; "Lace in Stone," which is a brilliant rendering of delicate architectural ornament and detail, and "Shadows of Venice." Martin Lewis shows dry-points. His "Glow of the City" is one of his New York prints. Mr. Lewis is primarily a painter, but he appreciates the subtle possibilities of dry-print to reveal the significant moods of city life. Gifford Beal is also seen in three of his dry-points, all in his clever manner of the painting quality. His "Fishermen's Daughter" was among the Fifty Prints of 1931. Most of his subjects are found on the Massachusetts coast.

Interest in block prints has increased greatly in recent years. Rockwell Kent's wood blocks are bold and clear, after the manner of his paintings. His use of whites on black is sometimes startling. "The End" and "The Lovers" are shown, and also "Resting," a lithograph. J. J. Lankes is another woodcut artist who has a distinct manner, power and solidity. He specializes in old houses. The lithographs in the collection are interesting. Among the artists in this medium are Wayman Adams, Charles Locke, Rohnbeck Arnold and Stuyvesant Van Veen. In marked contrast to the modern woodcuts are the delicate wood engravings of Timothy Cole, a master in the art—reproductions after the celebrated artists.

The etchings predominate, and one scarcely knows where to begin to speak among such beautiful prints. Alfred Hutty holds a distinguished position. Trees are nearest his heart. Birches, pines, oaks, sycamores are all handled gracefully. Luigi Lucioni's "Apple Trees" and Childe Hassam's lovely "Wayside Inn Oaks in Spring," "Big Cedar" and others are noteworthy. Eugene Higgins's prints are on rather pathetic themes, but you feel his sympathy and understanding of humble rural life in his delicate lines. Kerr Eby's etchings portray chiefly war scenes. Peggy Bacon's prints are usually of gleeful comedy. George Elbert Burr's Arizona trees and cacti are of the most delicate technique. Frank W. Benson is represented by three of his dry-points of ducks. Ernest D. Roth has three etchings of Venice. Venice is again seen in Herman A. Webster's "Little Israel, Venice," and "Ponte Megio." Among other artists represented in the collection are Arthur W. Heintzelman, Ernest Fiene, Bolton Brown, Anne Goldthwait, Walter Tittle, Reynolds Beal, Carl J. Nordell, Charles Olatt, Lee Sturger, Margery A. Ryerson, Louis Wolchonok, John W. Winkler and André Smith.

Louise Upton Brumback Memorial Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FITCHBURG, Mass.—During September a memorial exhibition of paintings by Louise Upton Brumback is being held at the Fitchburg Art Center. Though her work may be seen in the permanent collections of the museums of Brooklyn, Rochester, N. Y., Newark and Omaha, the present is the first comprehensive exhibition of both oils and water colors since the artist's passing in 1929.

In viewing the exhibition, one is struck first of all by the variety of treatment as well as of subject, and then by the tremendous vitality of the painting. One easily perceives that the artist was well acquainted with current movements of painting, particularly in France. Definitely she is a Post-Impressionist, reacting against the loss of form which was the Impressionist's sacrifice for his discoveries in the realm of light. One feels that her breadth of interpretation carries her beyond nationalism. Many painters claimed as American are, artistically speaking, purely French. But in spite of an unquestionable French influence, Mrs. Brumback's work does not belong to France, and America can claim it only because America can claim the artist. Mrs. Brumback's work reflects the life about her; it is a comment on the joyous aspects of the world and her delight in it. Crowds she loved, and especially the gay costumes and striped tents of fairs and beaches, and somehow when she painted a garden, or even a tree filled with blossoms, she succeeded in giving the impression of a laughing, motley company.

As one looks upon her achievement, one realizes that here was an artist who carried sense of humor and breadth of vision into the work which was her delight and is ours today.

Foujita Off Parade

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Chicago

WHEN Foujita, the Japanese artist whose work has aroused such enthusiasm in Paris and elsewhere, came to Chicago during an exhibition of his work, this writer felt his customary reluctance to meet a "genius," for the experience is often disillusionizing. Circumstances conspired, however, to throw him in the artist's company repeatedly, with pleasurable results. The Foujita who takes such impish delight in stirring up the press agents was found to be essentially modest and sincere. His exhibition had caused a great deal of comment, and a number of people insisted that he do their portraits, but he did not derive much satisfaction from the majority of these commissions, as he felt they were inspired more by his reputation than by a real understanding of what his objectives in art were.

Painting is his great, absorbing passion, particularly decorative painting at large scale. Besides his decorative compositions and his figure work he is famous for his cats, and he enjoys doing them, but he does not like to be known as "the cat artist" and says so emphatically. Many who are familiar with his other work do not know his large decorations, but before long he will bring them to America for exhibition. He would not discuss a number of the technical processes which make his work so charming, as he wishes them to remain secret, but he did say that all his marvelously controlled outlines are drawn with a fine Japanese brush in India ink, and not with a pen. Lines of this type cannot be executed by an Occidental.

Between his periods of intense work he loves to play, and, whenever possible, with children. For example, he took three of his young Chicago friends ostensibly to see his exhibition one afternoon, but after staying there only a few minutes he took them on to a 5 and 10 cent store whence they returned home with $7 worth of toys! These three little Japanese-American children have good cause to remember his Chicago visit, for he spent a large part of his spare time with them, and drew for them the most delightful caricatures as well as portraits and cats, and these cats have something about them which his more sedate gallery kittens lack, as the illustration will show.

A visit to the school of the art institute brought some interesting comment regarding conditions here and in Paris. He said that he had never seen such serious students who went about their work in such a matter-of-fact way. "In Paris," he said, "each student feels that he is a genius and is bent on astounding the world, but here they seem interested in simply learning how to paint." He also liked very much the type of student and the healthful atmosphere of the place, which he felt was quite different from that which one reads about. Then he told of some ingenious mechanical equipment which he had devised for his own studio and which he felt might be helpful.

Foujita does not like to speak English, which he learned many years ago, but has had little occasion to use, although he pronounces it very well. He is fluent in French, however, as he has lived in Paris for 19 years, and has married a French woman.

He is whimsical, to be sure, but it is the whimsicality of a playful child. He is always perfectly tactful and thoughtful of others, and is modest and even retiring in demeanor unless he is put on parade, when he always plays up to expectations. Only a person with a real sense of humor can do this.

Foujita believes that his work must progress through a definite series of stages, and when any phase of his artistic work ceases to interest him, he is probably through with it forever. When questioned about the charming little decorative paintings with gold backgrounds, so close to the Siennese primitives in feeling, which brought him first to the attention of the public, he replied simply that he was not interested in color at present, but preferred to get his effects largely through black and white. He did not say, however, that he would not take up color again with equal fervor.

Both the man and his work have real charm.

Photograph by Shoji Osato

One of the Cat Pictures by Foujita.

Art Notes

W. T. Benda has returned with his family to New York, after a visit to his native Poland. Mr. Benda says he has made about 80 masks, some of which he hopes to use in a group of one-act plays he has under consideration.

An exhibition of American Industrial Art of Contemporary Design is to be held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, Oct. 13 to Nov. 22.

A collection of more than 2000 prints, covering more than four centuries of European art, is now the property of the New School of Social Research in New York. Several hundred items from the collection are now on view.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

The Salzburg Festival of 1931

By PAUL BECHERT

SALZBURG

IN 1920 the program of the Salzburg Festival consisted of the première of Max Reinhardt's spectacular open-air production of "Everyman" in a new German version prepared by Hugo von Hofmannsthal. In 1931, the festival program comprised 11 operas presented by two companies; four dramatic productions supervised by Reinhardt; 10 orchestral concerts given by two famous orchestral bodies; a sacred concert, open-air serenades, chamber concerts and several minor affairs.

If the scope of the festival has increased, so has its attendance and the cosmopolitanism of its visitors. American, English, French, Italian, Scandinavian and German visitors are in preponderance over the native element. The city itself has changed no less. From a charming, modest, somewhat quaintly provincial town in 1920, Salzburg has developed into an international center, with splendid streets and a cosmopolitan atmosphere.

The operas heard this year included Mozart's "Don Juan," "The Magic Flute," "Marriage of Figaro," "Seraglio" and "Cosi fan tutte;" Beethoven's "Fidelio," Gluck's "Orfeo," and Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier," all presented by the company of the Vienna Opera, augmented by guest singers. "Il barbière di Siviglia," "Don Pasquale" and "Il matrimonio segreto" were sung by a company of visiting Italian artists announced, with a slight poetic license, as a "La Scala troupe." Of the operas heard, easily the most interesting in its production and by virtue of its conductor was Gluck's "Orfeo."

Gluck's "Orfeo"

Bruno Walter conducted what was the first performance of this Gluck opera in the Festspielhaus; Sigrid Onegin sang the title rôle, Maria Müller the part of Eurydice. Thus what is generally regarded as a "one-man opera" or a "one-woman opera" became a performance with three stars. Mme. Onegin sang Orfeo's laments with her opulent contralto voice. Maria Müller, who, though an Austrian by birth, on this occasion made her début appearance on Austrian soil, was a joy to the ear and eye alike. Bruno Walter, a famous conductor of this particular Gluck score, surpassed himself under the inspiration of so fine an orchestral body as the Vienna Philharmonic.

In Walter's conducting and no less in the staging, the novel feature was extreme vividness and strength. That air of the museum, so common in Gluck performances, was absent, and "Orfeo" became a forceful music drama with a contemporary human and artistic appeal. Karlheinz Martin's stage direction, vital and full of ideas and César Klein's impressive settings were in no small measure responsible for this effect. Margarete Wallmann's choreography, as well as the dancing of her group, served to intensify it. In the small rôle of Eros, Maria Cebotari, a widely heralded Dresden singer, did good work without altogether fulfilling expectations.

"Don Juan" and "The Magic Flute"

In the absence of Franz Schalk, "Don Juan" and "The Magic Flute" were also directed by Bruno Walter. Both operas were done largely with the Viennese cast familiar from former Salzburg festivals. Germaine Lubin from the Paris Opéra, the Donna Anna, was impressive in appearance and vocalism though somewhat hampered by the unfamiliar German idiom. Lotte Schöne, new in the cast, sang Zerlina beautifully. The other singers were Richard Mayr, whose Leporello was a masterpiece of humor and human appeal; Karl Hammes, a satisfactory Don Juan; Koloman von Pataky, who sang excellently the arias allotted to Don Ottavio; Karl Ettl, a pleasant Masetto, and Luise Helletsgruber, a rather impersonal Elvira.

In "The Magic Flute," the newcomers were Lotte Schöne as Pamina, Hans Pidesser as Tamino and Irene Eisinger as Papagena—all three Viennese, like so many "German" operatic artists, but all three at present engaged in Berlin. Mayr sang Sarastro with depth and grandeur, and Maria Gerhardt was the Queen of the Night. The outstanding feature of the performance was the finished ensemble in the two groups of trio-singers—the Three Ladies and the Three Boys; they sang their intricate numbers with a purity of musicianship rarely found in these rôles. The staging of these two Mozart operas made the best of the limited technical possibilities which the stage of the Festspielhaus (formerly a riding school) offers. Though the house was adapted for its present purpose with admirable resourcefulness and cleverness, a thorough modernization of the scenic apparatus is yet a crying need.

"Figaro"

"The Marriage of Figaro" was given with the new staging by Dr. Lothar Wallerstein which was reviewed in these columns at last year's festival. The cast also was virtually the same: Viorica Ursuleac (Countess), Adele Kern (Susanna), Irene Eisinger (Cherubino), Karl Hammes (Figaro) and Wilhelm Rode (Almaviva). Clemens Krauss again conducted the splendid production.

"Cosi fan tutte," also under Krauss and with Wallerstein as stage director, had the same setting as when previously produced at Vienna. The cast was partly new, with Mmes. Ursuleac and Hadrabova as the two Sisters, Messrs. Franz Völker and Hammes as the Lovers, Adele Kern as Despina, and Josef Manowarda as the "laughing philosopher." Robert Heger, replacing Schalk, directed the "Seraglio" with musicianship and authority. Gertrude Callam, the guest, Constanze, was vocally good but histrionically unconvincing. Lotte Schöne was the Biondinetta, Pataky sang beautifully as Belmonte, Hermann Gallos was the Pedrillo and Emanuel List (Austro-American basso from the Berlin Opera) as Osmin showed remarkable development since his "discovery" in Vienna, a few years ago.

"Der Rosenkavalier" and "Fidelio" are familiar productions at Salzburg, and had largely the familiar casts. Krauss conducted both, and the outstanding figures were Mayr with his famous Baron Ochs and Rocco, and Lotte Lehmann as Leonore. Margit Angerer sang Octavian, Adele Kern, Sophie, and Viorica Ursuleac, the Princess. In "Fidelio" Franz Völker, the Vienna Opera's much-discussed new tenor, sang Florestan with a big heroic voice and a rather unhappy, all too "hearty" stage appearance. Georg Hann, a Viennese baritone now in Munich, stepped in to replace Rode as Pizarro. Luise Helletsgruber replaced Elisabeth Schumann as Marcellina.

The Italian Operas

In the three Italian operas, "Il barbière," "Don Pasquale" and "Il matrimonio segreto," Arturo Lucon proved a brilliant conductor. The chief artist of the troupe was Mariano Stabile with his scintillating Figaro and his magnificent Dottore Malatesta in "Don Pasquale." The others in the cast were Dino Borgioli (excellent as Almaviva), Tina Paggi, Grazielle Pareto, Christy Solari, Alessio Soley (uproariously funny as Bartolo), and Fernando Autori (a brilliant Basilio). It was, in all, a company without outstanding stars, but with a fine ensemble, giving Italian opera with that native and traditional brio, that primitive, lively sort of buffoonery and abandon which German singers, proverbially burdened with intellectualism and hampered by a cumbersome language, are unable to offer.

Of the 10 symphony concerts, eight were given by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra and two by the Budapest Philharmonic under Ernst von Dohnányi. The Budapest players are splendid but they lack at least that quality which places the Viennese Philharmonic ahead of most other orchestras—that peculiar color value and brilliance in the string section which seems one of the secrets of the Viennese Orchestra. Dohnányi gave, beside Mozart and Brahms, several less frequently played works such as his own Suite in F sharp minor, Kodály's "Marosszék Dances" and Bartók's brilliant "Dance Suite." These pieces were doubly welcome since the programs of the Vienna Philharmonic consisted largely of classic and often-heard works. Krauss alone brought a novelty with Franz Schmidt's "Variations on a Hussar Song," an effective piece with a Magyar flavor. The remaining Philharmonic concerts were directed by Krauss, Bruno Walter, Robert Heger and Sir Thomas Beecham. A program of Johann Strauss music, which Krauss conducted, was played with unrivaled virtuosity and received with an enthusiasm that sounded an evident note of relief after the otherwise naturally more "consistent" musical menu of the festival.

Prof. Bernhard Paumgartner's open-air serenades of Mozart music were again, as in former years, a pleasing supplement to the concert program. He also conducted a very good performance of Mozart's C minor Mass. Josef Messner again conducted a number of sacred concerts, this time with a much bigger program: Mozart's Requiem and "Davidde penitente" (with Gabrielle Ritter-Ciampi, the famous coloratura singer of the Paris Opéra); Beethoven's "Missa solemnis" and Handel's "Messiah." A chamber concert given by the Sedlak Winkler Quartet of Vienna had the collaboration of Viktor Polatschek, the eminent clarinetist, formerly of the Vienna Philharmonic, now of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Max Reinhardt's dramatic contributions to the festival plan were not, perhaps, very happily chosen considering the fact that a large portion of the guests were unable to speak or understand the German language. Goethe's "Stella" or Hofmannsthal's "Der Schwierige" have little to offer to one not familiar with the language of the dialogue. Reinhardt's open-air performance of Goldoni's "commedia dell'arte," "Two Masters' Servant," however, and the open-air production of "Everyman"—Salzburg's "Parsifal," so to say—were in turn amusing and spectacular enough to hold interest.

The plans for the 1932 Salzburg Festival are still in the making. Toscanini's collaboration, it is said, is assured and is to result in a joint production with Max Reinhardt of Mozart's "Don Juan."

At the Mad Hatter's Tea Party: Scene From the Film Version of "Alice in Wonderland."

'Alice' Filmed

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

A FAITHFUL screen transcription of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland," recently completed at the Metropolitan Studios in Fort Lee, N. J., by Hugo Maienthau, is to be released soon by Unique Foto Film Company of New York. The first showing is to be in key cities throughout the United States under auspices of the National Child Welfare Association branches. This talking picture was directed by "Bud" Pollard from a scenario prepared by John E. Godson and Ashley Ayre Miller. It has a theme song by Irving Berlin and an incidental score arranged by William David. Featured in the cast are Ruth Gilbert as Alice, Leslie King as the Mad Hatter and Ralph Hertz as the White Rabbit.

This picture can be brought to completion only by an audience of children. There were no youngsters in the projection room at the private showing, so that we can only surmise what their responses will be. Unquestionably the producer has gone far to insure the success of the production by adhering to the original words. There is no effort to improve upon Carroll's wit, and his puns and quibbles—which are so comical to children—are retained in all their fullness. The flexibility of the camera disposes easily of the problem of scale that has always been a difficulty in the presentation of this story on the stage, a problem that simply does not exist when the performance is given in the theater of the juvenile imagination. By an adroit use of mirrors Alice can be made to grow tall or short before one's eyes. She seems to be whirling on a pinwheel during her descent into the rabbit hole.

With truly childish naïveté Miss Gilbert goes through the astonishing experiences of talking with the Caterpillar, conversing with the White Rabbit, attending the court reception when the Queen is highly disrespectful toward the King, invading the royal kitchen during the Cook's battle with the Duchess, hearing the Mock Turtle sing his doleful ditty on the beach, and assisting at that tea-party given by the Mad Hatter. The Cheshire Cat disappears, all except his grin, but keeps on talking to Alice, and the Duchess's baby turns into a pig right before her eyes. The Knave of Hearts is tried with all due solemnity for his theft of the tarts.

Only the conference between the Walrus and the Carpenter was missing in the version we saw. In case they and the oysters are at present reposing on the cutting-room floor, we trust that room will be found eventually for them in this picture, which ran 55 minutes at the preview. All the parts are acted with due seriousness, which is the correct way. The children will see the funny side of the whole topsy-turvy business if Carroll's words are spoken clearly, as they are in this picture.

'Those Naughty Nineties'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Criterion Theater, "Those Naughty Nineties," by E. Savage Graham and Ronald Simpson, beginning Aug. 27, 1931.

The cast:

Nancy Wilder	Pamela Willens
Maud Wilder	Joan Maude
Doris Wilder	Thea Holme
Mrs. Wilder	Mary Jerrold
Mr. Wilder	Nigel Playfair
John Glazebrook	Lamont Dickson
Eric Masters	Maurice Evans
Mrs. Clutterbuck	Dora Gregory
Professor Holmes	H. R. Hignett
Mrs. Stubbens	Mary Mayfren
Mrs. Whiffen	Helen Ferrers
Guinevere Whiffen	Marie Brett-Davies

A curiously unsatisfying play, though well written, well played and well produced. And why? Because the authors, Miss E. Savage Graham and Mr. Ronald Simpson, have not preserved a continuous mood; they hop from farce to serious comedy with embarrassing effect. Still, considered purely as entertainment, the play is full of rewards. The opening scene treats the nineties as a joke and gets good fun out of its burlesque of the foibles, fashions and sentimentalities of the period. Here we meet Miss Mary Jerrold as Mama, managing and domineering; Sir Nigel Playfair as the patient and tolerant Papa, and Miss Thea Holme and Miss Pamela Willens as their daughters, one pretty and rather rebellious, the other plain and acrimoniously pious. They are at Henley, and Mrs. Wilder, who has chosen John to marry her pretty daughter, discovers a secret attachment to the youthful Eric.

All goes merrily, with gay accompaniments of music and coy flirtation. Then Act II discovers the adorable Doris married to her mother's choice, and the mood is changed. An undertone of sadness grows to almost tragic intensity with the appearance of Miss Dora Gregory as the blackmailing charwoman. Miss Thea Holme now, as the heroine, by her beautiful and tender drawing moves us to sympathy. All the affectations and the burlesque have gone, and we watch the triangle, completed by Mr. Lamont Dickson as John and Mr. Maurice Evans as Eric, waiting now for the development of a serious theme.

But the emotional problem does not boil out to its inevitable conclusion, for Act III pitches us back into fooling again, and we laugh heartily at Mr. H. R. Hignett's bearded professor and enjoy the burlesque "at home" where the Victorian caricatures forgather.

J. T. G.

A Frenchman at Salzburg

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

III

Salzburg

ONE of the most characteristic lessons of the Salzburg Festival, for a foreign visitor, is the revival of open-air art. At first sight, this observation seems paradoxical. The rude climate of central Europe seems less propitious than that of the Latin countries for the growth of this mode of collective expression. And yet it is in Austria and in Germany that the French can gather the most useful indications in this domain.

Salzburg, in particular, is a town in which the air that one breathes is charged almost constantly with music. The silvery dialogues of the bells of 40 churches fill the atmosphere with delicate harmonies. "Everyman" is played in the grounds of the cathedral, which takes part in the production with its organ, its bells, the orchestra and choruses hidden in the nave and the voices which descend from the height of the towers. "The Servant of Two Masters," by Goldoni, takes place under the sky in the court of the riding-school, of which the superposed boxes are cut in the rock which upholds the citadel. In the evening Mozart's 10 Serenades are interpreted by the chorus of the Vienna Opera, by the Philharmonic Orchestra or by the Mairecker Quartet in the court of the ancient residence of the Prince-Archbishops.

If in the morning you climb the sides of the Capucin Mountain, where the little house in which Mozart composed "The Magic Flute" lies, you hear the carillon of the Grand Place, which is presently answered by the organ of the fortress, which, from the top of its tower, twice a day pours down upon the town broad harmonies which enfold it in noble aerial draperies.

Thus, at every moment, the technique of open-air music enters, giving this town a poetry and a sort of enchantment that is irresistible.

The Open-Air Organ

But this is not a peculiarity exclusive to Salzburg. Austria has really revealed to us a new experience: that of the open-air organ. It is something new and prodigious which undoubtedly will found a school. At Kufstein, an Austro-German subscription was opened with a view to erecting a splendid war memorial. But after so many statues, pillars, columns, groups and silent allegories in stone, bronze or marble, the Austrians felt the need to erect in honor of their heroes a monument with a voice. Above the pretty town of Kufstein stands a monumental citadel whose tower dominates the whole of the neighboring valley. In this tower, they have built a splendid organ provided with all the most modern accessories. The organist's console is placed at the foot of the mountain, in a little room where it is installed as in the organ-loft of a church. Thanks to the conveniences of electric transmission, the organ is heard in the tower between the sky and the earth and its sounds fill the horizon. The pipes of this instrument, instead of being arranged vertically like those of our traditional organs, are placed horizontally, in the shape of a fan, and thus penetrate over all the country through the loopholes of the fortress like melodious cannon. A fine chorale, thus uttered by these lofty voices, spreads over 20 kilometers of the town, reverberates the length of the rocks and snow mountains and reaches the peaceful mountain villages.

One cannot imagine, if one has not heard it, the beauty and the purity of tone and timbre of this marvelous instrument, whose voice rises between the branches of the fir trees and which, from midday to evening, carries toward the sky the song of memory. No monument erected by sculptors has perhaps ever given such a strong impression and such a deep emotion. It is the whole mountain that seems to sing. The idea is admirable and deserves to be retained.

An Educative Force

But, apart from its ethical and symbolical value, this initiative has other merits. It has shown that the organ is the most beautiful out-of-doors instrument. Placed in certain acoustical conditions of good resonance, this giant instrument gives artistic results far superior to those obtained from it in a church. The arches of a cathedral, where the sound is broken and confused, where the echoes disturb the normal trajectory of the sound, are not favorable to organ music. Most of the time the performances are confused and muddled. The out-of-doors organ, on the other hand, is an impressive thing. Whether it be a question of a great chorale or of an agile and quick fugue, everything assumes an incredible clarity of articulation. On the Kufstein organ, each week, the greatest organists of Europe come to be heard. The concerts given there are more varied and shaded than those of our closed halls. Now, one loses not a single detail of the interpretation. This is an interesting observation that might orientate organ building toward new horizons.

One would thus renew the thousand-year-old tradition of the statue or Memnon, which sang under the Egyptian sky at sunrise. The open-air organ is not only an invention of high idealism, but marks an indisputable progress in the construction of bellows instruments. One immediately sees what educative force an instrument of this kind has, which gives expression, not only to a town, but to the whole of the surrounding country. Every day, at midday and at 8 o'clock, under the blazing sun and in the deepening shadows of advancing night, music thus takes possession of a whole horizon. It glides into the forests and valleys, it mingles its voice with those of the waterfall and the rivers. The wind that passes takes it far away into glaciers and makes it glide between the branches of the fir trees on the Alpine tracks. It is impossible for the workmen and the peasants whom these melodious waves reach not to lift up their thoughts for a moment in the midst of their labor.

[Other articles on this subject were published on Sept. 12 and 19.]

London Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The most important theatrical event of the near future is undoubtedly the forthcoming visit of Mr. Emil Jannings. What play he will choose for his first appearance before a London audience is as yet undecided. His original selection has had to be abandoned, for it has already been presented in England, under the title of "Such Men Are Dangerous." There is a good deal of speculation as to how Mr. Jannings will overcome the difficulties of the English language. His first talkie, "The Blue Angel," was a great artistic and popular success, but it hardly displayed its star as an accomplished linguist. However, recent events on the London stage suggest that perhaps the intricacy of English is exaggerated. Foreign players, at any rate, seem to master it with ease. Mr. Richard Tauber has just concluded a most successful season at Drury Lane, singing the chief part in "The Land of Smiles"; Miss Lea Seidl, an Austrian, has the principal rôle in "White Horse Inn"; and Mr. Frederic Lederer, another Austrian, has a very long part in "Autumn Crocus." Each of these players speaks excellent English; yet until a few months ago none of them knew anything of the language.

Whitehall is not the only place in Europe that has heard of economy. In the theatrical world of Paris the ax has fallen. Henceforth no player, however eminent, will be able to claim more than £4 a performance, and a percentage of the profits. This, of course, may work out very satisfactorily for certain actors and actresses, for a British star, who recently played in a London musical comedy on similar terms, found her salary amounting to £300 a week for more than a year. Berlin, too, has put a stop to extravagant wages in the theater, fixing the limit at £150 a month.

The Disk as an Educator

By ERWIN STEIN

VIENNA

PERHAPS it seldom occurs to the layman that musical forms which we hear with our ears are as definite as the forms we see with our eyes. Music certainly knows of other dimensions than those of tangible bodies. When we speak of the pitch of tone, breadth of tempo, length of a piece, color of a sound, these are only pictures or symbols borrowed from the visual world. Next to the height, or pitch, of a note, the most important formal elements of music are those of the duration of sound and its accent. From the combination of notes of varying pitch we get chords, and if the notes follow in succession, melody. A sequence of notes of different duration results in rhythm, whilst with the varying accentuation of notes we have dynamics. The use of these fundamentals and their application in the construction of more complicated works must conform to formal laws which often run parallel with those of other arts. With a recurring series of equal units there is uniformity, from contrasts arise structure and diversity through variation. These fundamentals are obviously a necessity to musical thought and perception.

In practice, however, under some conditions, the clarity of musical form becomes obscured. Music takes place in time. The ear cannot take in a piece of music at its leisure, as the eye can a picture. Sounds are fleeting, and whoever does not attend more or less consciously will lose the context and with it, the form. That is why people prefer listening to well-known pieces which are easily followed. As it is difficult for most people to get a clear grasp of a passing flow of sound, they cling to details which are easily recognized, such as the brilliance of a passage, a characteristic of rhythm and, more particularly, to phrases which are played in a style that is called "full of expression" and abrupt changes of dynamic. As a matter of fact, to most music lovers music is not form, but expression.

An Inexact Plan

But this, also, gives rise to so many misunderstandings that the composer is unable to give an actual, genuine, sonorous form to his work. People speak of the form of a piece, meaning, often enough, only the transmission of a scheme, say either that of a sonata or a rondo. But musical form can exist only in actual sound, in that which can be heard. What the composer transmits to paper is only a plan of the form, far less exact than that of an architect, which gives accurately all the dimensions and proportions in figures. Apart from the interval, the composer knows of no absolute measure; he does not say how strong a crescendo should be, nor how slow a ritardando. Even the beat of the metronome, which, so far as it goes, could give an exact tempo, is not to be taken literally and is, as every musician knows, only an indication, like most of the other directions given by the composer.

The interpreter's task—in Schönberg's words, "the solving of musical picture puzzles"—is difficult and responsible, for, from notes and general indications, he has to give life to the musical form. However carefully the composer may have arjusted the balance between the separate parts, the interpreter can easily disfigure the form, either through wrong tempos which do not follow each other naturally, or through introducing diversity where there should be uniformity, or by levelling all contrasts.

Exaggeration of expression is one of the great dangers. How often have we heard the first theme in a work of Beethoven's given out with such pathos that the tempo had to be slowed down; this tempo may be just tolerable for the first part, but for the second theme it will, probably, be quite out of place. In consequence, the tempo has to be suddenly accelerated—which destroys the form—or, by reason of the slow tempo, the piece loses its character and, in some cases where the interpreter has little musicianship, even becomes meaningless. What would one say of an architect who, regardless of the whole proportions of a building, attempted to erect a tower of such a height that it overwhelmed everything else? Unfortunately, the general feeling for form in music is less sensitive.

Composers welcomed the invention of gramophone records as a means of formulating their intentions for all times, through records of authentic performances. But in practice it was found that such authentic interpretations did not find acceptance with every one and at all times. It is the nature of music to demand a certain amount of scope for its reproduction. It is important that the proportions of form, in tempo, dynamics, etc., are kept, though fixed quantities may fluctuate. A performer may play a piece quite naturally in a livelier tempo, whereas the tempo prescribed might appear stiff and unnatural with him. Differences in interpretation are as great as they are in people.

Comparisons

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GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING

Photographs by Walter S. Jordan, Staff Photographer, The Christian Science Monitor

As You Trudge Up Hill and Down Along the Quaintly Narrow Streets of Boston's Beacon Hill, There Is Little in the Dignified, High-Shouldered Brick Residences Standing Tight Together and Close to the Sidewalks, That Hints of Precious Gardens Behind. But They Are There—Through Small Gates In Brick Walls or Down a Step Into Wee Courts—Quiet, Private, With That Element of Surprise Particularly Entrancing in a Garden. Here Are Glimpses of a Few. Upper Row, Left to Right—Garden of Mrs. Frank Bourne, 130 Mt. Vernon Street; Miss Eleanor Raymond, 112 Charles Street; Mrs. Arthur D. Campbell, 51 Pinckney Street. Lower Row—Garden of Miss Elizabeth Pattee, 23 West Cedar Street; Mrs. Charles L. Norton, 5 Acorn Street; Mrs. John Briggs Potter, 94 Pinckney Street, and Miss E. W. Cushing, 2 West Cedar Street.

Have You a Garden Hobby?

Cactus, a Rockery, Grafting, Glads?

Have you a garden hobby? What is your favorite garden pursuit? May we hear about it? The Editor of this page welcomes letters that share in a few words some special joy experienced in gardening.

Maywood, Illinois

Dear Garden Friends:

I am sure this is going to be such a happy and useful column, and I am eager to tell you all of our small garden. I say ours, because my husband and our 12-year-old son enjoy working in it as much as I.

Our garden is quite old-fashioned, as we have all the old favorite perennials as well as annuals. The seeds, bulbs, plants and slips have been gathered from many parts of the United States. Dear friends and flower lovers have shared their plants with us and we in turn have shared ours with others until we have a great variety of flowers and plants.

The small corner that I love best of all, though, is the wild rock garden. It is on the north side of the garage, where it is always cool and damp. Here I have planted tiny wild plants, bits of various kinds of moss, and then the larger wild plants and the many varieties of wild ferns.

I often gather a strange plant while traveling along some country road or walking through the woods, plant it here in this natural wild nook to have it bloom later. It is such fun to watch them all grow so contentedly so far away from their native homes. We gathered all the lime stone for the foundation from an old quarry. Wild roses form the background and furnish the added shade and shelter. Wild creeping vines cover the rocks. For a while last summer there was a family of small green garden snakes enjoying the wild spot, too.

To go back to the garden proper, our small son is very proud of his vegetables and raises very fine ones in our clay soil, where some say "they just won't grow." Every fall we have a children's flowerland garden show at our school and he was awarded first prize for his flowers, which were a single bloom of cosmos, and a large bouquet of mixed cosmos. Also a first prize for his carrots and beets. He has very fine gourd vines climbing over the rear garden fence with fine yellow gourds. The blossoms are beautiful. They resemble a large orange-colored star.

It is a joy to cut a bouquet of lovely blossoms to take to our friends who live in city apartments or who may be in a hospital. This summer a group of ladies who have gardens made tiny old-fashioned nosegays and took them to the large government hospital near-by to be placed on the trays at dinner time for the boys. I am always so happy to share my flowers with others.

(Mrs.) O. G.

Proper Insulation An Investment

Modernizing a home is more than a skin-deep operation, although too frequently home owners seem to consider it merely a matter of improving the appearance of a dwelling. They forget that methods of house construction have changed radically in the last 10 years and are satisfied with changing the slope of a roof, removing a porch here, cutting a new window there and dressing up the job with a new coat of paint.

As a matter of fact there are two factors more important than outward appearance in the modernizing of any home. The first is the rejuvenation of the heating system and the second is insulation against summer heat and winter cold.

Most homes being built today are insulated, providing the owners fuel economies and comforts never before achieved. Fortunately the use of insulation is not confined to new dwellings. It can be installed economically in homes already built. To neglect the advantages of insulation while modernizing the home is akin to installing glistening tile on walls and floors of a bathroom and leaving in old, inefficient plumbing fixtures.

Installing insulation in an old home does three things. By preventing the passage of artificial heat out through walls and roofs, it makes homes warmer in winter. By preventing the infiltration of outside heat, it makes houses cooler in summer. And—it reduces materially the amount of fuel needed to heat the home and makes possible reduction in the size of heating plant required.

The actual fuel saving resulting from lining the attic of a particular home with insulation board depends on the house's construction and local weather conditions. In one house of average size, with an asphalt-shingled, wood-sheathed roof, 2000 square feet in area, insulation of the attic by nailing an insulation board to the under side of the rafters was found to result in approximately the following annual savings: for fuel coal $42.48, for oil this would have been $38, and for gas $136. The cost of the insulation installed in such a house should be about $110, and the annual return on this investment should be 39 per cent for coal, 35 per cent for oil and 124 per cent for gas. These figures apply to climates similar to that of Minneapolis. For other sections of the country they naturally vary slightly.

Lining the attic of a home with insulation board opens up the possibility of adding one or more extra rooms, if the attic's size warrants. If it does, a good insulation board can be nailed to the under side of the rafters, thus providing both insulation and an attractive finish. If the attic is not large enough for living purposes, insulation board can be nailed to the upper side of the ceiling joists.

To enhance tiger lilies, establish lavender-blue gilia capitata around them. The gilia self-sows generously. Snow-on-the-mountain (Euphorbia marginata) is another hardy annual which combines well with the lilies.

* * *

The fragrant annual tobacco, because of its scraggliness, should not be used in large groups. Rather, scatter it here and there about the garden, so that its night fragrance will be everywhere.

* * *

Low, creeping sedums are useful to edge flagstones. They will stand being trod upon occasionally, and the growth over the edges of the stones will soften their outlines.

* * *

The salmon picotee zinnias, sold in a mixture of salmon shades, are charming with balcony blue petunias. The petunia is nearer violet than blue in color.

The Small Bricked-In City Garden

Its Design Calls for Special Treatment

By MARY LOUISE SPEED

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BRICK walls with city streets just on the other side; city air and steady streams of traffic all about, yet within, there may be gardens, real outdoor living rooms, where meals may be taken, where the restful green of shrubs, vines, and trees and the gay bloom of flowers, fulfill the true hospitality expected of a home. Hedges, walls, fences and shrubbery boundaries may be frowned upon in suburbs or country, but in the city the brick or stone wall, the woven fence, or thick hedge is necessary to give the privacy that broad acres may provide in the country.

Spring gardens in small plots in the city are most gratifying and successful. Bulbs such as crocuses snowdrops, scillas, narcissus, or tulips will bloom before the shade from your or your neighbors' trees becomes a prohibition to flowers. The bulbs can be planted in the garden in the fall or the plants can be bought in the spring and transplanted just before blooming time. In one tiny garden where the conditions are unfit for growing them in the ground, they are set about in pots. In fact, in many small city gardens, people often prefer their main planting effect achieved by all kinds of plants and flowers in pots large, small and medium sized. One such garden is paved with stone, yet it is a bower of green with dozens of plants varying from rare sedums and cacti in one-inch pots on a bracket on the wall, to two-foot pots or jars of rhododendrons, Azalea mollis and Magnolia soulangeana. In the winter the pots are set closely in the most sheltered corner of the garden on peat moss. There, with the moss also on top of them, they keep snug and warm and moist.

Wall Fountain Effective

In large gardens in the suburbs or country the cost of piping water is often a drawback to constructing pools and fountains. But when the fountain is just a dolphin at home on the wall of the house, he may spout with a right good will and a complacent conscience that the cost of no length of piping or grading may be laid to his existence. When the rumble of traffic has died down and one is quiet with a book within the soothing sound of the soft splash such a small fountain can carry one far into the realm of contentment. The water may tinkle or gush from the mouth of a dolphin, lion or gargoyle, or brim from shell, urn or basin brought from over the seas and far away and its sound may recall the scenes that the seeker for beauty has trod. Small pools in the bricked-in garden mirroring colorful jars, jugs, and pots of flowers are often the main features of small gardens. Thus a garden may be an outdoor museum for all sorts of unwieldy but prized furnishings collected in other lands. On Beacon Hill in Boston, in a garden eighteen by thirty feet there are cacti from Texas growing in an old stone bull trough brought from a Devonshire farm. A staddle stone that once was used to hold a hayrick in the Cotswolds now holds the delighted guest as he sips his lemonade on a warm afternoon. A cockatoo resides in a house from Jamaica while his lowly little brothers, the sparrows, live hard by in a butter vat house thatched with straw. A pewter washing basin from northern France with little fawcets for hot and cold water is connected by pipe to the inside of the house and instead of the toil-worn hands of the peasant the loam-stained fingers of the woman gardener are cleansed in it. A wayside shrine from Italy above a marble fountainhead and basin from one of Pliny's followers, carved brackets from Switzerland, and a Della Robbia plaque from Florence are all in the same garden.

In northern gardens where crockery and marble may be cracked by frost in winter there is the beautiful lace tracery and graceful form of iron work to delight the eye. Gateways, railings, balustrades, brackets, flower balconies, and panel decorations are all fashioned with intricate and fascinating floral designs in cast and wrought iron, which, for the lover of craftmanship and careful detail, suggests many a dear flower and plant.

What Will Grow

You may say you do not want a garden of inanimate objects—that seats and statues and jugs, Della Robbia plaques, no matter how colorful, and wrought-iron flowers, no matter how graceful, do not make a garden. True, but these give the variety, the distinction and the chance for the exercise of your own choice. Nature leaves little of these requisites of a delightful garden in the plant material which can be used, if you are to plant it in the ground in the congested regions of the city. There are a few sure plants which will give you the cool setting for your treasures. The very surest of all, for the very down town, very small brick shaded garden is so restricted that you will see them over and over again. The art in making the garden will then be more nearly allied to the art of arranging the inside of the house. The landscape architect here becomes the interior decorator of this outside living room. The canopy may be the heaven tree (Allanthus glandulosa), the Magnolia soulangeana, the maidenhair tree (Ginkgo biloba), or the hawthorn in variety. The wall may be tapestried with vines of bittersweet (Celastrus scandens), English ivy, euonymus, actinidia, or wisteria, or be formed of box, lilac rhododendron, plum (Prunus triloba), or privet (Ligustrum ibota). Quarter-inch round bamboos tied together in eight-to-twelve-inch squares and fastened to the brick wall make a good support for vines. The carpet may be myrtle (Vinca minor). Beyond these, under the worst city conditions, it is hardly safe to go.

Utilitarian Features

Utilitarian features must be mentioned. With bulkheads and garbage cans a necessity, a garden 20 by 30 feet must seem rather hopeless. One lovely little garden had a seat built to cover the bulkhead, and a well-designed tool chest held the garbage cans. The most suspicious nature would never have guessed the awful facts hidden beneath those two well-proportioned features.

It is surprising how much extra space can be gained by different levels. Retaining walls can support vines and crevice plants, or hold potted ones. Shadows thrown by these varying walls, steps and balustrades add depth and interest to the picture. Given a broad level stretch of land with good soil smiling in the sun, the planning is what you make it and comparatively easy. But given a bricked-in city backyard of wrong proportion and exposure, there indeed ingenuity must come into play. Out of many small city gardens visited no two are alike. One marvels that it is so, yet realizes that here is true art, arrangement that changes the commonplace into the beautiful.

American Native Asters

Glory of the Autumn Countryside

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lancaster, Penna.

AMERICAN hardy wild asters—Michaelmas daisies, starwort, frost flowers, farewell summer, swasweed—by whichever name we chose to call them, had to be cultivated by English horticulturists before their native country, where roadsides and woodlands, fields, prairies and banks of waterways are made glorious every fall by the 120 different species of this lovely native flower, began to appreciate them.

The English gardeners were keenly aware of the decorative garden possibilities of this charming flower, and through their experiments with them we have today many handsome named varieties.

Hardy asters are very easy to grow and every garden should have some of them. Most of them are tall growing and behind lower growing perennials make an admirable background with their lacelike branches of many-rayed flowers. They adapt themselves easily to nearly any situation or soil.

The blue-purple asters are charming with old rose zinnias or deep orange calendulas. The rosy purples are lovely placed with white ageratum and pale pink Japanese anemones. The blue-lavenders hobnob well with crimson Japanese anemones. The white ones are a delight anywhere. The named varieties of course are most desirable, but when gardeners must budget their expenses closely lovely wild Michaelmas daisies, which will grace any garden, may be transplanted from the fields or the woodlands and once established will take care of themselves.

One of the two most striking varieties of our large family of native hardy asters is the New England aster (Novae Angliae), which blooms in September and October, and may be found by the roadsides and along streams throughout most of the United States. Among its named varieties Barr pink is one of the best. The other striking variety is the New York (Aster Novibelgi), which has smoother and daintier foliage than the New England aster. Among named varieties of this aster Climax, growing from 4 to 6 feet tall, producing quite large flowers of lavender-blue in September and October, is very desirable.

Great Britain, although it has cultivated many American species, has only one native aster—Aster Tripolium or sea starwort as it is called. The one starwort of Italy is Aster Amellus. The Swiss species is Aster Alpinium, suitable for rock gardens.

The hardy aster genus is one of the peculiar glories of the American countryside. For those whose garden funds are limited and where gardens do not boast a force of workmen, native plant material is invaluable. Effective use of many of our charming native hardy asters will add greatly to the beauty of the simplest home garden. L. S. M.

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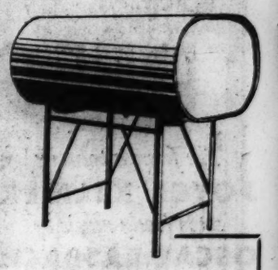

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

The Peasant Chests of Norway

By EDITH M. BIELENBERG

OLD chests from all countries are a most alluring collector's hobby. Undoubtedly the romance attached to their reputed use as dower or bride's chests has helped stimulate this unflagging interest.

The chests (kiste) of Norway are not so designated except in rare instances, and then only in the families of the well-to-do. Indeed, they might travel abroad with a son of the household, as this inscription goes to prove: "Frederik Johannesen Ovrevig Anno 1851."

There is even a better reason than the purely romantic for searching out and treasuring these relics of peasant art. Twelve centuries of patient application to creating beauty through the hands is in the background.

The early years of the Scandinavian migration to America followed close on the heels of favorable reports of this country spread by the Lewis and Clark expedition; but it was not until after the Civil War that Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas became permanently dotted with these hardy, homeseeking immigrants.

With these émigrés came the family chests. Fine ones were carved and painted, generations old; later ones were gayly bedecked in floral sprays; all were filled to overflowing with treasures and necessities, memories of the old world, dreams and ambitions for the new.

As Used in Norwegian Homes

To appreciate something of the homeland traditions centered about these kiste, skrin and tine—named as indicated according to the size, large, medium and small—one must remember that they played a vital part in all the work and pleasures of the Norwegian families. They were an important item in the household furniture in a country where conditions and means of livelihood meant frequent journeys and changes of abode.

Like the peasant chests of Bavaria, these simple coffers conformed to no structural rules of the cabinet makers; were content in their simplicity; served their humble owners as the need arose. Thus we find them doing duty adequately as cupboards, clothespresses, treasure holds, sea chests, tool containers for the artisan and traveling boxes. Such variety of use explains the different shapes and sizes to be found and likewise furnishes a reason for placing the iron handles.

One of the handsomest dower chests I know is in a private collection at the Iowa State College. It bears the date May 3, 1767 and in those long-ago days was the marriage chest of Gurri, who was, according to the inscription, Lorgrinsdatter.

The color is rich, dull green and red, with a tawny hint of orange combined in an intricate coat of arms, elaborately decorating the four front panels. The iron bands are elaborately forged and the handles a work of blacksmith's art. This chest is painted inside as well as outside and has, in addition to the usual trinket box at the end, two sliding jewel trays just beneath.

Peasant chests were almost without exception made of broad pine boards. Hand-wrought iron bands, wooden pegs, or round headed iron nails hold the boards together and there are hand-wrought iron handles, either at the sides, top, or bottom according to size and intended use. The lock, escutcheon, key and handles, when handsomely designed, add value to these heirlooms. The keys never fail to excite a keen interest because of their size, which in some examples reach a length of six inches. The smallest in my collection measures three and a half inches.

If iron bands and a plain painted surface form the main outer decoration, the full name frequently appears across the upper part of front. Thus one in my collection reads, with the lock separating it in half:

Oline Anders Datter Groven
18 63

The inscribed date may signify various occasions such as births, christenings, betrothals, marriages, or dates of departure. Especially does the latter hold good if the name is a masculine one. Then it marks the auspicious occasion when Hans, Ole, Chris, or Peter packed his worldly belongings and fared forth. Not a brides' chest this, but a dower chest nevertheless, filled with a mother's love and a father's blessing.

In acquiring thirty-seven of these chests in various sizes and ages, I have had the privilege of examining more than 200 others during the last four years. Two definite trends or periods in design have been observed.

Some Indications of Age

Those made in the early 1700's or previously are carefully executed. In carvings and painted portions they resemble the early Celtic patterns brought to Norway from the Viking raids on foreign shores. Dragon's heads, mythical interpretations, ribbon motifs (the outgrowths of the snake design employed in early church decorations) all appear. It is not unusual to find Biblical scenes adorning chests of this period. In addition to the adventuresome spirit attributed to the Norse people, there is a strong infusion of spiritual perception. These two attributes characterize to a large extent the cultural and artistic output of the race.

A floral type of decoration appeared, 1750-1775. Norwegian sailors were traveling to all parts of the world, bringing home new ideas which were adapted with amazing richness and individuality to folk craft. A decrease in interior adornment and much less carving is apparent. Fewer iron bands appeared; locks and keyholes still remained fairly ornamental. The shield foot, bun foot, and molded base which characterized the best of the earlier chests gave way gradually to no base at all, while the rounded, trunk-like lids became partly or entirely flattened out.

The earlier ground colors, blue, black, green, rose red and a softer, lighter shade of rose, still prevailed, with more frequent use of yellow and white.

The age of these chests cannot be accurately placed by the dates they bear, for it was frequently necessary to transfer them to other members of the family. An understanding relative to shapes, workmanship and trend of decorative devices is a truer guide to age.

Artistic Merit Declines

After 1850 a definite tendency to commercialize this craft set in. Wandering artists (for a compensation and their keep) often wielded the paint brush with more zeal for the promised meal than was compatible in artistic conceptions.

Late nineteenth century chests in addition to the mentioned ground colors added another, namely, a brilliant coral. Decorative motifs appeared less and less and when used usually followed a naturalistic arrangement of the garden varieties of flowers, spread without studied correlation across the flat, painted surfaces. There was a lack of skill in cabinetmaking and in ornamental ironwork. And yet with all the defects attributed, such as have survived are not unpleasing in color effects.

It is to be deplored that many of these chests, the finest ones as well as their humble successors, all rich in association and service are sometimes sadly neglected by present day American owners. However, there has been a quickened sentiment the past two years toward these relics of the old world, brought about particularly through the insistence of the ministers that they be handed down as cherished possessions from one generation to the next.

Our ingenuity in searching out these peasant chests has of a certainty been the means of reviving dormant memories, long thrust aside in the rush of new and varied surroundings. It is fitting that these faithful servitors be allowed to resume their rightful places as relics of a portion of that ancient culture in which kings and princes, as well as their peasant subjects, were proud to boast their proficiency.

Inscribed "Margit Peders Datter Willumsgreen, 1823," this Norwegian chest is in the collection of the Lutheran College at Decorah, Iowa

A painted Swedish chest dated 1695 and decorated with elaborately hand-wrought iron bands. From a collection in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences

The ornaments seen on the chests of Norway and Sweden were found also on such receptacles as this seaman's duffel chest, which was brought to America about 1858

Illinois Decorators Organize Chapter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO

A GATHERING of the most prominent interior decorators from throughout the State of Illinois met and organized the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Interior Decorators, at a special meeting held in the Tower Ballroom of the Drake Hotel on Tuesday evening, Sept. 15, 1931.

The objects of this chapter as defined in its constitution are, to further the aims and objects of the American Institute, to unite in fellowship the interior decorators of Illinois, to combine their efforts to promote the esthetic and practical efficiency of the profession, and to render its members of increasing service to the public.

Already the influence of the National Institute of Interior Decorators, which was organized early in July, has become noticeable. Particularly is this so in the relations between the manufacturing trade and the institute members. Assurances have come from decorators throughout the country, as well as from manufacturers, importers and allied industries in America and abroad, of a willingness to coöperate in establishing honest trade relations, fair prices and a guarantee of quality.

Officers elected are: President, Edmund C. Hamilton; vice-presidents, James Skidmore, Miss Alberta Barnes Beall, Miss Frances Crumb; secretary, Miss Eleanor Harlow; treasurer, Martin Huggett.

Ornamental Value of Old Metals

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE tea room sprawled through the whole first floor of an old house on one of those Nantucket side streets that are so narrow as to allow a cramped side-walk on one side only. The dominant color of walls and furniture was sea-gull gray and the place was named for that vigorous, graceful creature which abounds thereabouts. With Dutch blue lines on the tables and chairs, there was a welcome sense of quiet and coolness in this interior, reminiscent of the Quaker tastes which prevailed so strongly on the island for many generations.

It was but another aspect of the dignity of modesty which continues conspicuous in the exteriors of the island buildings, where the Quaker gray of weathered wood clothes most houses, whatever their size. This tone, together with a surprising adherence to a single outward architectural form and its details, gives a visitor the impression that the present dwellers on Nantucket are strongly influenced, knowingly or otherwise, by their heritage from the once powerful Society of Friends.

The Effective Copper Decorations

But it was the tea-room walls, as they were brightened by the use of a very few pieces of polished copper, that attracted us at the moment. These things were placed so carefully as to seem quite casual in manner and so infrequently that each one's jovial sheens and shadows were allowed full and individual value. A wide-mouthed jug on a small stand might hold a few wild flowers; against the wall a bright, deep platter might be hung; in another space a polished skilletlike utensil with a bottom filled with several cuplike depressions caught high and low lights engagingly, while its brass handle with a worn wooden gripping portion witnessed for its age and much use.

Utensils of copper seem to have been very common throughout Europe, many very attractive forms reaching us plentifully from all parts of the Continent and even the Near East. Some of these shapes are too large and so lacking in graceful form that they have little value as decoration. Still, even a straight-sided, iron-handled tub of copper makes a desirable container for wood when used beside a fireplace of proportionately large dimensions.

Large and Small, in Many Shapes

There are numerous smaller pieces of this metal, such as mugs and measures; platters, large or small, deep or shallow; ewers, bowls and vases. Among those and their like one should be sure to find objects suitable in form and size for almost any place that one wished to fill. The rich and cheerful tones of bright copper are so strong in character that a little of it often furnishes an effective accent for its surroundings.

Most people prefer examples which are of considerable age, since such are more likely to be the product of handicraft than of machines. The older pieces are also more desirable because the irregular surfaces caused by use and wear carry more varied colors than do the perfect planes and curves left by the machine.

Judging by the stocks to be seen in the dealers' shops, copper has been favored as material for cooking utensils, comparatively little of it being made into ware for table use. Perhaps this distinction would not apply to the Near East, from whence come various dishes from which foods and drinks were served. Some of these have especially graceful bodies, with slender handles and spouts that combine particularly attractive lines with the colors which are so much desired.

If a suitable use can be made of a copper object its decorative value seems greater than if it serves no useful purpose. A vase or jar containing flowers appears to belong in its surroundings more convincingly than would the same container were it empty. A platter in the middle of a large table may hold one or more separators that carry numerous flowers and be far more satisfying than the same dish hung in a wall space.

Americans and English are probably more familiar with the brass than with copper as an indoor metal. Although familiar, we may not appreciate what a valuable factor it is in bringing sparkle and richness into a room's furnishings. The most common use of brass is about fireplaces, and it is here that one may form an important decorative grouping of articles which are primarily useful. Andirons that are partly or wholly of brass, with shovel, tongs and fender to match, find their full values brought out in an interior with a dull background and low lights. If there is a mantel, candlesticks of brass and candle snuffers, or lamps of the same metal, would extend the yellow glow still further.

Brass receptacles are found in many forms which are even more abundant in copper. These will offer still other opportunities for the exercise of one's taste in selection and in placing. In general, however, it has seemed that the colors found in copper are suitable to many settings in which we would not care for a similar form in brass. This is a matter which is easily decided when one knows the surrounding conditions of light and of colors.

Perhaps because it is more common in America than either copper or brass, pewter is oftener used decoratively here than are those other metals. It was almost wholly a tableware among the colonists and as such has remained in the homes of succeeding generations until now. Well cared for and suitably polished, the plates, porringers, bowls, cups, mugs, tankards and other articles may be in occasional use, while serving chiefly to enliven the dresser shelves or mantel or table on which they may be placed.

Its soft glisten and its scale of gray lights, either as single objects or in groups, have a singularly appealing quality that differs noticeably from the attractions of other metals. Perhaps more than any other which is used in an ornamental manner, it seems friendly and intimate, partly due, perhaps, to our knowledge that the associations of daily use a few generations back are attached to it and may be continued in a degree by ourselves. The low, subdued notes of its tone range make it especially welcome in surroundings which already hold quite sufficient color.

The qualities of copper, brass and pewter will be recognized as quite different in character, giving each of them place and value that the others do not carry. Together, these metals offer rich opportunities for introducing shapes and hues that are of major importance in giving an interior the vivacity and flexibility so desirable in a home setting.

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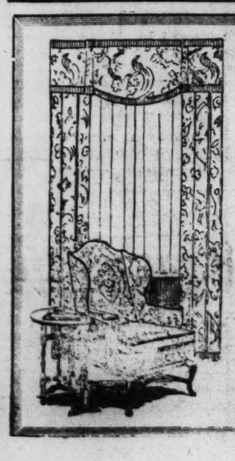

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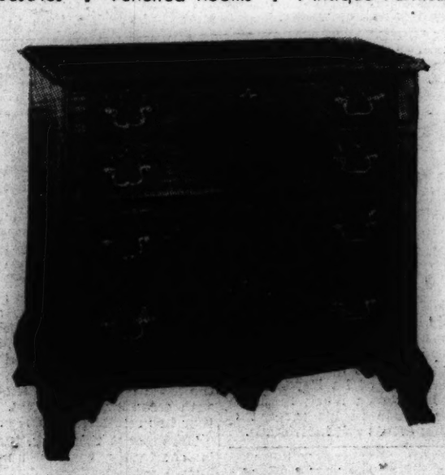

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"But a rug with such delicate colors and exquisite pattern should be looked after carefully," said someone else.
"Just another modern feature of the Whittall Anglo Persian," answered Margaret, "You can thoroughly enjoy its attractive soft colors, knowing they will clean easily and come back looking fresh and new!"
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"Would you recommend an Anglo Persian for my living room?" asked the New Member. "I have a few pieces of walnut furniture ... and one or two antiques in mahogany."
"By all means" ... answered Margaret. "Many modern living rooms now contain more than one type furniture. An Anglo Persian, with a pattern copied from some rare old Persian antique would blend beautifully ... but if a more modern pattern appeals ... you could find just what you want in that, too. The constant stream of new colors, patterns and designs in Anglo Persians makes this possible."
"I see that this rug gave you your ideas for your lovely draperies," commented an observing member.
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"Here's for happier ... and brighter homes," laughed Mrs. Blake. "Now, how about a little more bridge?"
"Who cares about bridge," said the New Member, throwing down her cards (which didn't contain one trick) ... "when we can talk!"

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Why Alfonso Fell

Spain in Revolt, 1814-1931, by Joseph McCabe. London: Lane. 6s. net.

A HISTORY without prejudice is a history without salt, but the trouble with Mr. McCabe's account of the struggles of Spanish liberalism from 1814 to its present triumph is that it has too much. Even those who sympathize with the objects of the Spanish liberals and are no friends of clericalism, will despair at his immoderation, his continuous implication that all Spanish conservatives have been cynics and all Spanish liberals saints. The political traditions of Spanish clericalism are vicious, but the history of repression in the name of religion and safety of the State have been black the world over. Each oppressor must be judged by the standards and mentality of his country at the time. The tendency to absolutism or despotism for example in Spanish rulers is the crystallization of a general characteristic in a race which oscillates, as Professor Madariaga has pointed out, between the two extremes, man and the universe, and allows no intermediary state except cynical despair. This drastic egoism is not the monopoly of either liberal or ultramontane, and leads to violence or persecution on both sides. It may of course be argued that the Spanish liberals have had so far little opportunity to persecute and are virtuous by default.

However, Mr. McCabe's book must not be condemned for lacking an impartiality and a subtlety to which it lays no claim. All histories find their own level, and this book will have done some service in dispelling the illusions produced abroad by the former King Alfonso's newspaper popularity. His democratic habits, though remarkable outside of Spain in a world where even presidents are really inaccessible, were unremarkable in his own country, where an easy-going familiarity is the instinctive accompaniment of intense personal pride and self-possession; and his much-praised political astuteness consisted of playing one leader against another, until in the end he was left friendless. The movement which expelled him was not one of the sudden whims of the mob, which whips out a saint one minute and whistles in a soldier the next, but was the logical culmination of his own machinations and of events that date from the Napoleonic invasion and the incredibly corrupt reign of Ferdinand VII. This movement has always been led by the middle-class, intellectual minority, is anti-clerical though not anti-religious, and is the door through which modern western ideas have entered Spain. Alternately used, cajoled and persecuted by an unstable monarchy for its own ends, these men have so far been moderate and nonviolent. The burning of convents and monasteries is the work of the mob who welcome liberator and despot indifferently, but who, significantly enough, attack neither private property nor the property of the State.

The normal struggle between conservatism and liberalism not only has been aggravated by religion but has been distorted by the dynastic problem. From Ferdinand VII onward a legitimate succession has always been in doubt. The Courts of Ferdinand, Isabel and Alfonso XII were the scandal of Europe. Yet faced by the possibility of extreme clericalism under a Carlist Absolutist monarch, the nineteenth century liberals were forced to take the side of Isabel, whose liberalism, when she had won her victory, was derisory. Anyone who has seen persecution at work in the last few years under the "benevolent, sporting" rule of Alfonso XIII may imagine what the liberal minority had to contend with in the last century. Yet the chief vice of Spanish rulers has been not so much their despotism as their irresponsibility, the fact that on the whole they lived for themselves and their pleasures and when they came to govern were forced back and back into the hands of the ultramontanes, of those who would most ruthlessly stifle public discontent.

When the history of the recent revolution comes to be written it will be seen that as it was the ex-King's wasteful colonial adventures which aroused popular feeling against him, so it was the gradual playing into the hands of the extreme clericals and reactionaries which lost him the support of moderate men. Mr. McCabe's book is too sensational and too bigoted to have a lasting value as a narrative of the events that have led up to the recent revolt, but it has its value as an antidote to the complacent journalism which made the revolt seem surprising to many who did not know the rottenness of certain Spanish institutions.

V. S. P.

Fifty Trees to a Man

Finland, by T. W. Atchley. London: Sidgwick & Jackson. 10s. 6d. net.
Finland, by Kay Gilmour. London: Methuen. 6s.

ABOUT the Finnish landscape there is a stern quality which probably explains why Finland attracts fewer visitors from the outside world than almost any other European country. It is a land of rock and water (which, for six months of the year, is not water but ice) with fir and birch as its characteristic vegetation. Its inhabitants may appropriately be described as "fit but few." The statisticians tell us that there are some 2,500,000 of them. The ordinary reader will derive a clearer impression from the saying that in Finland there are "50 birch trees to one man."

Yet the country, whether in summer or in winter, has a rugged, ascetic beauty of its own, and its dogged people have made themselves a place not only in history, but in the modern world. Those who know nothing else about Finland have read of her struggle against the constant encroachments of Russian despotism, and remember the protests which her wrongs evoked in Liberal circles throughout the world. When the war and the Russian revolution broke up the political mold in which Europe had been cast for 100 years, there was no subject country whose claim to independence was more clearly vindicated or more generally recognized than that of Finland.

A clear and readable sketch of the country and its history was badly needed, and Mr. Atchley's excellent little handbook fills the gap. The Finnish national movement was a by-product of the great revival of national feeling which sprang up everywhere in Europe in the wake of the Napoleonic upheaval. Little more than 100 years ago, the son of a village tailor named Lönnrot began to travel round the country collecting folk poetry which had been handed down through generations by oral tradition. From these poems he made the great Finnish national epic, "Kalevala," which has since been translated into all the principal European languages. It was the starting point of Finnish literature, and led by gradual stages to the development of the Finnish tongue from a popular dialect into a language of education and culture.

It is perhaps a pity, though it was probably inevitable, that the Finnish national movement has been so bound up with the Finnish language. For since contemporary Finland won her national independence, the language question has been her greatest problem. The Swedish-speaking Finns are not very important numerically, but they are the only section of the population with literary and cultural traditions which go back for several centuries, and until quite recently the political and business life of the community has always been in their hands. Even the name Finland is Swedish; for the true Finn calls his country Suomi. The principal towns are universally known abroad by their Swedish names—Helsingfors, Abo, Viborg; the Finnish equivalents—Helsinki, Turku, Viipuri—sound to the foreign ear unfamiliar and outlandish.

This state of affairs not unnaturally provoked discontent among the numerically preponderant Finns. Since the establishment of Finnish independence there has been a long and dour struggle to oust Swedish from its privileged position. The constitutional rule—that the languages are equal in the eyes of the law—is unexceptionable. But the Finnish majority is in a strong position; and it has been made more and more difficult for the purely Swedish-speaking Finn to play any rôle in public life. In the meanwhile the Finnish child at school has to study not only the two languages of his country, but one or two foreign tongues, which will be essential to him later if he wishes to go in for higher education and come into touch with the thought of the world outside.

Mr. Atchley gives us many pleasant photographs, which might well tempt the reader to contemplate a lazy summer holiday on the unending Finnish lakes, or a trip by motor mail-coach to the land of the midnight sun. There are also some striking reproductions of modern Finnish works of art.

Mrs. Gilmour's book supports Finland's claim to be in the forefront of modern progress by pointing out that it was in this republic that women were first enfranchised, and had all the professions opened to them, whilst it is declared to be the only country in the world today that has no slums and no housing problem. This book contains all the information to be expected in a guide book, and also gives sketches of the educational and cultural life of the country, as well as pictures of Finnish history. It concludes with an account of the highroad to the Arctic, which runs for 1850 miles through almost uninhabited but strangely fascinating wastes.

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DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER

An Unshackled People

Basque People, by Dorothy Canfield Fisher. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

EVERYONE knows that France is Dorothy Canfield Fisher's second country. She was there as a child, often there too as a woman—notably when relief work during the World War led her straight into the mountain fastnesses which shelter the Basques. In that radiant province of the Basses Pyrenées, and beyond the Bidassoa River in Spain, live those almost belligerently individualistic people who recognize no kinship with the rest of Europe. Between the two barriers of gray-blue mountains and green-blue sea are found their ancient homesteads—and it is odd that this should be so; for the Basques are constitutionally impatient of all barriers. Never have they admitted the right of mere statesmen to stretch a boundary line between the French and the Spanish branches of their race, with the corresponding stipulation that there must be no free interchange of goods and ideas between.

Hence does every visitor to the Basque country hear rumors, bolstered up by sounds, more or less trustworthy, connected with the desperate business of smuggling. In the velvet, star-hung quiet of midnight—a hushed ejaculation from the direction of an invisible river, the stifled dip or rattle of an oar, the unmistakable atmosphere of danger and of mystery.

In her latest book, "Basque People," Mrs. Fisher gives us short stories of these people who have so captivated her. Either she herself witnessed the incidents recorded or else she learned of them thrugh the acute and sensitive recollections of a school-teacher in a remote village—an intensely loyal Basque, jealous to preserve the traditions of her race. Perhaps these tales will not add greatly to Mrs. Fisher's standing in the literary field. They are uneven in quality, but they achieve what was obviously the dear desire of the author: to paint an accurate and a glowing picture of "a race so old that it may perhaps—who knows?—have had time to try out 'art' as an element of human life ... to have transferred it from the realm of color and line to that of human relationships."

Should one, like Miss Mary Haven Palmer, the New Englander who discovered she had a Basque ancestor, inquire into the reason why Basque cows must be draped, regardless of the season, in "a certain coarsely woven white linen cloth with certain blue and red stripes running down the middle," or why every Basque must carry unfailingly a "makhila" or walking stick which is bound with brass and tipped with copper—there simply is no answer beyond a shrug which implies: "You evidently just don't understand the nature of things or you wouldn't ask."

Conditions alter little along the Basque horizon. Traditions are treasured and the Basques are content with the ways of their forefathers. They have their own sense of values, as shown in the story of the retribution of Tomasina Martines; they have both tragedy and treachery in their midst; they have their burlesque, too, as in the tale of the South American windfall. Somewhat surprisingly, Mrs. Fisher finishes with a grim record of how, in the seventeenth century, witchcraft reached forth from without to draw the unsuspecting Basque women and old men into its clutches.

One reader at least would have been happier without this terrible reminder of ancient superstition; but it is soon forgotten, leaving only a vision of an exquisite countryside dotted over with lonely white cottages, red-roofed and plantain-sheltered, in which dwell a stalwart, clean-minded, self-contained people who hold themselves proudly aloof and do, if the truth be known, boast overmuch about their unaccountable lineage. Nevertheless, shutting the book, one asks: Why the absurdity of stiff leather shoes when there exist "espadrilles," flexible white canvas, hemp-soled? Why the folly of colorful garments in a country itself so vivid? Why wear a hat when there are berets and lace mantillas? Why shut oneself up in musty cities while the steep hillsides of the Pyrenées offer beauty and peace? Why be anything but a Basque.

M. W.

Vienna to Versailles

A History of Europe: from 1815 to 1923, by Sir J. A. R. Marriott. New York: Putnam. $6.50.

THIS volume is the last of a series of eight which deal with the history of medieval and modern Europe. It is certainly not the least interesting, for the period covered possesses dramatic unity. Something definitely closed with the downfall of Napoleon; and something definitely opened with the Congress of Vienna. The author of this book, a distinguished Oxford historian, takes us to the Versailles Conference, which again probably closed and opened doors. Despite the erudition displayed, the story of the hundred-odd years is related with a certain simple continuity of direction and purpose. Its succession of acts and their dénouement seems to be as inevitable as good drama always is.

It is curious how historical periods almost fit into the centuries. Almost, but not quite. From 1610 to 1715, for example, is the true seventeenth century, while the eighteenth runs from 1715 to 1815. The nineteenth century surely did not begin until the end of the Napoleonic wars, and it did not end until it had led up to the World War. The author, indeed, divides the drama of the nineteenth century into acts. Act One, which lasted until the thirties, was a time of restoration and reaction. An effort was made to bring the European powers together in a sort of confederation. The so-called Holy Alliance, "though honestly designed to inaugurate an era of peace and righteousness on earth, was only too soon perverted to less beneficent ends."

The Second Act, from 1830 to 1848, saw the rise of Liberalism. There were reform movements in every country; and although in Italy and in Germany they were not immediately crowned with success, there were profound modifications in some countries, notably in France and in England.

The Third Act was that of Nationalism. It lasted from 1848 to 1871. National sentiments determined European policies, and the national aspirations of Italy and Germany were finally fulfilled. The doctrine of nationality helped to break up the Ottoman Empire, while giving an immense impulse "to the creation or recreation of a group of nation-states which arose, phœnix-like, upon its ashes." Nationalism in the Balkans expressed itself as a revolt against centuries of Turkish oppression.

The Fourth Act, says Sir J. A. R. Marriott, was played on an ampler stage. It could not be confined to Europe. The era of welt-politik had dawned. Sometimes the scene was laid in Europe, sometimes in Africa. Sometimes Japan played a leading rôle, and sometimes the United States. The center of political gravity shifted. There were new forces at work. Transport was transformed. Inventions changed the conditions and widened the scope of industry and commerce. Problems which could once be treated as European now concerned the whole world. Imperialism was a consequence. There was a scramble for waste territories and untapped resources.

The Fifth Act, which is called the Armed Peace, opens with the dismissal of Bismarck and the appearance of the German Kaiser. France and Russia began to "encircle" Germany, though, says the author, "but for blundering diplomacy on the part of Germany encirclement need never have been completed." England indeed leaned away from France and Russia, and toward Germany. Incident followed incident; everybody expected the spark to fall; and at last, in the summer of 1914, came the explosion which shook the world.

Such are the leitmotifs which the author develops with mastery. He shows how the compass has been boxed; how the diplomatists of Vienna were blamed for violating and ignoring nationality, and how nationality is at last seen to be responsible for the international anarchy which brought about a disastrous upheaval. In some quarters nationality is stronger today than ever; and the statesmen are censured for encouraging, in the peacemaking, the doctrine for whose suppression the diplomatists of Vienna were condemned.

S. H.

More About Anne Ellis

Plain Anne Ellis, by Anne Ellis. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

ANNE ELLIS, whose sharp, sparse pictures of the extraordinary experiences in the "Life of an Ordinary Woman" delighted many readers, has continued her narrative in "Plain Anne Ellis."

The title had its origin in the blunder of a printer who, on being directed to prepare some cards for Mrs. Ellis when she was a candidate for the office of county treasurer, asked how to print the name. Mrs. Ellis, believing that "Mrs." was no asset in politics, said, "Oh, make it plain Anne Ellis," and "Plain Anne Ellis" it appeared.

Mrs. Ellis does not sound plain. She sounds impish, imaginative, and beguiling. In this section of her life history she tells about the years when she broke the tedium of dressmaking by cooking for construction camps. She had meals hot and hearty. She put on a clean dress for supper, had flowers on the tables, decorations on the dessert, and believed that she thus helped to keep up the morale of the outfit. She went on several trips of this sort and suffered only when Jumbo, the balky mule, had to be disciplined and when the women of the towns near by looked askance at her, the sole woman in a men's camp.

Mrs. Ellis's whole story is one of pluck and determination. She was resolved to make something of her children. She never relaxed her vigilance and her prodding. One doubts if she could have been a comfortable mother, but she achieved her purpose and certain records and speeches indicate that her children were grateful.

Going into politics was to her just a means of securing a college education for her son. She ran for county treasurer because she wanted to earn $1800 a year. Politics is an underpaid business for an honest man or an honest woman, in her opinion. "How we worked! How we had to work! Many times have I been struggling, trying to figure an extension on a given description of land ... and in my desperation have gone into the vault and rattled papers with one hand and wiped tears with the other!"

She gave to the county all her strength, ingenuity and grit, just as she had done with every other job. She shocked and offended some of the party leaders, but she was twice reëlected.

Only a little is said about the difficulties she had in dealing with the technical part of writing, but she does not conceal her lack of preparation for literary work. The motive power behind that, like that behind all else she did, was an invincible ambition. When she urged her son to go to college she was prompted by the passion to give him what had been denied her—to push the family ahead, so that they would become job-givers rather than job-hunters.

Mrs. Ellis's book is thrilling because it is so determined and so single-hearted. It would be hard for her to write again as spontaneously as she did in the "Life of an Ordinary Woman," but her second book is still free from grandstand playing.

Gray With a Glow

The Story of Julian, by Susan Ertz. New York: Appleton. $2.50.

THE prevailing atmosphere of Susan Ertz's latest novel is gray, but a gray with a glow behind it like that often to be seen in the sky over the Ile de France which is at once the delight and the despair of painters. Out of the loves of two young people in their first romantic experience comes the radiance. Hildegarde has just reached womanhood. Julian is not yet of age. He is a brooding, introspective youth and the unhappy marital relations of his parents, to whom he is devoted, fill him with doubt of any continuing happiness. Still, when he is with Hildegarde the charm of her high spirits dissipates doubt and unease until their intercourse seems cloudless. The chapters devoted to this simple love story are excellent examples of the author's fine, friendly style.

The problems and troubles of the older people in their little village near London supply the grays of the scene, which threaten a storm that never quite breaks. Julian's mother, who is bound in spiritual narrowness, has estranged his father, who seeks consolation in the friendship of a high-minded woman doubtful of her right to yield it. Also the father, a vivacious character, becomes less and less amiable as he is caught in the toils of a fascinating friendship. All in this group are literary, and their problems are mainly intellectual.

As a result of gossip which follows an entirely innocent escapade of the young people, Hildegarde is taken abroad and Julian attempts to destroy himself. He is saved, however, and the book ends with its problems unsolved. A sequel, though not promised, is to be hoped for.

Cochrane the Dauntless

The Life of a Seaman: Thomas Cochrane, Tenth Earl of Dundonald, by E. G. Twitchett. London: Wishart. 12s. 6d. net.

SO MUCH has been written and told of "Cochrane the Dauntless," otherwise Admiral Lord Cochrane, that he has become something of a legendary hero to the youth both of South America and of Great Britain. It was time that a biography should appear to set forth the man and his story in the light of authentic fact, and the task has been well carried out in this volume.

Thomas Cochrane was a Scotsman, whose first independent voyage was on the River Forth under the windows of his father's house (Culross Abbey) with sails improvised out of sheets. A few years later the small boy who carried out this escapade was earning distinction as captain of the Speedy, a small British naval vessel, and later as captain of the Pallas and the Impériuse.

Marryat, the author of many sea stories beloved by a former generation, served under Cochrane as a midshipman, and made him his hero. Napoleon, against whom England was then fighting, gave Cochrane the title of "The Sea-Wolf." His exploits as a British naval officer in the opening years of the nineteenth century were amazing, but he eclipsed them when he served as Admiral of the Chilean and the Brazilian navies in their Wars of Independence against Spain and Portugal, respectively.

It is interesting that Cochrane was not at heart so much a warrior as an inventor—a pioneer in the use of steam, tar and other modern products.

King Coal and His Men

The Firemakers, by Rollo Walter Brown. New York: Coward-McCann. $2.50.

ROLLO WALTER BROWN, having written two notable books of biography, "Dean Briggs" and "Lonely Americans," has turned to the writing of fiction. "The Firemakers" is, we are told, the first of a group of novels he has planned. It relates the story of the workers in coal and their families, and the effort of two of them to find something better. As essentially American as a fragment of history, it is also universal in telling of the longing to find the way out on the part of some who are caught in an economic pocket.

Luke Dabney and Val Boyd are the two who try to escape from coal and the life of a mining village, and get away into a place where they can have beauty and freedom. Luke longed to make puttery, Val to paint pictures. Each of them had a gift and the ambition to develop it. Both of them had stamina, intelligence and resiliency.

They had, too, a sense of responsibility, but even that did not hinder them long, for their responsibilities were in a way taken care of. Luke's first, ill-considered marriage did hold him up for a precious two years, but at the end of that time he was set free. As for Val, her family was a help rather than a hindrance to her, and after Luke and Val married, her father gave his whole strength to helping the young couple break loose from their surroundings. But coal caught them. Conditions baffled them. They had moved away from Green Valley. Luke had bought a little pot shop. He learned to make fruit jars of clay, as fine as had ever been made, but one season a frost blighted the fruit, so that housewives needed no jars, and by the next season tin cans had superseded earthen jars. To make the more beautiful ware that he dreamed of he needed education. To paint pictures Val needed to study. In the meantime another coal mine was opened in their own neighborhood and they saw the grassy, tree-crowned ridges they loved become blackened and blasted like their old home in Green Valley.

The story does not end with the last line, when Luke announces his intention of returning to the mine. It carries on into the future. There must be escape. There must be the hope of it at any rate. It may not be for Luke and Val, though it is hard to believe that; at any rate, it will come for their child.

The story of Luke and Val is less than the story of the mining village. That is the true subject of the book, the most engrossing aspect of it, and the best handled. The story that lies in an occupation has occasionally been told well; but not often enough. This is one of the times, so that "The Firemakers" stands with one or two of Eden Philpotts's novels, with Cornelia James Cannon's "Red Rust"; with Storm Jameson's celebration of shipbuilding, though from a quite different viewpoint.

Sometimes, in writing about a pursuit that involves hardships, the writer has been too near to his subject, so that he has wrought with rancor. The picture is too lurid, or perhaps too dingy. Mr. Brown's is neither. This is partly because he has chosen an upstanding group of characters, Americans of a generation ago, descendants of Virginians who migrated to southeastern Ohio, and because he has made excellent, restrained use of their way of speaking. It is partly because of his own manner of speaking, which is dryly humorous, equable, rather given to understatement, and thoroughly in keeping with the denizens of Green Valley, who for the most part were inclined to look upon mining as a less unpleasant occupation than that of many men, farmers, for example, who had to work out in all kinds of weather. It is the practiced, pungent quality of the style that makes this book such good reading.

French Revolutionists

A Biographical History of the French Revolution, by J. Mills Whitham. New York: Viking. $5.

THE French Revolution abounded in picturesque and forceful characters, and the story of that great upheaval is rendered all the more interesting by linking up its principal incidents and aspects with the personalities most intimately connected with them,

The transactions of the National Assembly do not lose by being centered round the personality of Mirabeau, and the Feast of Federation gains new interest by being linked with the name of La Fayette. The author has shown much ingenuity and good taste in his method of combining events and individuals.

It is difficult to find anything new to say about Talleyrand, or Danton, or Robespierre, or Bonaparte, yet the chapters devoted to these leaders show such complete mastery of the subject and such skill in delineation of character that even hardened readers of revolutionary history will not wish to skip a paragraph. Of even greater interest are the essays on less famous actors in the revolutionary drama, such as Barnave, Saint-Just, Condorcet, Carnot, Carrier and Sieyès. By providing students and casual readers with concise yet thorough and at the same time readable accounts of such secondary characters, the author has rendered a service.

Throughout this book, the reader is constantly coming upon little known yet significant details about the various revolutionary leaders.

Mr. Whitham is tolerant in his attitude to many of these men. He defends Danton against the charge of being responsible for the September massacres, and even finds it in his heart to be sympathetic in his estimate of Marat. He raises Carnot and Condorcet to the eminence which they deserve as truly great men whose careers are not fully enough dealt with in most histories.

L. R. M.

Historical Novels—2 Kinds

Broome Stages, by Clemence Dane. London: Heinemann. 8s. 6d.
The Blanket of the Dark, by John Buchan. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 7s. 6d.
Cypress in Moonlight, by Agnes Mure Mackenzie. London: Constable. 7s. 6d.

FORMERLY, the historical novel, if its author was wise, kept its historical figures more or less in the background, and made play chiefly with strictly imaginary characters. The new type of historical novel, invented by Mr. Galsworthy, and exemplified in "Broome Stages," by Miss Clemence Dane, does not introduce any historical characters at all; at any rate, "not so's you'd notice it." It justifies its claim to belong to the genre by giving a picture of the life of a certain social class through several generations, Mr. Galsworthy's subject being a business, and Miss Dane's a theatrical family.

One of the most difficult things connected with this type of novel is the getting of an adequate sense of the passage of time. Miss Dane does not altogether succeed in managing this part of her job. Though her story starts well over a century ago, and she follows the fortunes of the Broomes in theater and cinema down to the present day, the reader has not that vivid sense of the changing of social conditions and the altering background of private life which is necessary to make such an enterprise a complete success, and which renders, for example, "The Forsyte Saga" a social document of immense value. Miss Dane's work is also of phenomenal length, and we are tempted at times to feel that the tale might well have been told somewhat more briefly. Nevertheless, she has a fine sense of drama, and several of her scenes are memorable, especially those that take place in or about the theater. The reader particularly remembers Robert Broome's last appearance as Shylock, and his son William's Othello that night at Bath when he forgot his lines on seeing his wife in a stage-box after years of estrangement.

"Cypress in Moonlight" and "The Blanket of the Dark" are the conventional kind of historical novel. They have all the conventional virtues. They are set in "romantic" times. The former details the adventures of a Scottish youth in Italy just before the French Revolution, and the latter introduces us to the England of the early Reformation. They have all manner of thrilling incidents, duels, bandits, and the heir of a great man brought up as a poor clerk, and are excellently qualified to give pleasure to those who enjoy this kind of story. They are both full of pages of felicitous prose, and Mr. Buchan's story reveals many pleasant touches of learning.

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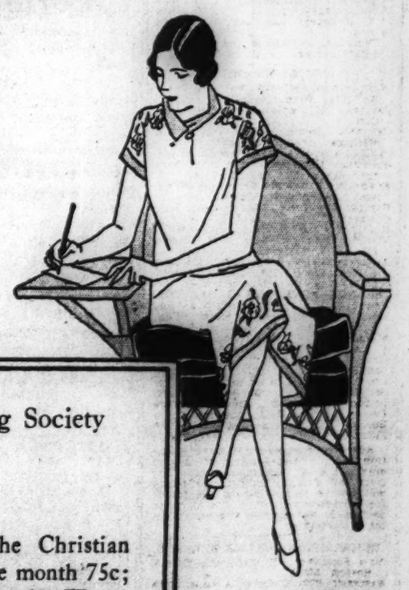

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THE HOME FORUM

Æ.

A LARGE man, burly, with a great head heavily thatched with hair and a face all overshagged with unruly beard, comes into the room and begins at the same instant to talk. Unless you have been in Ireland, you have never before heard talk so charming, so disarming, so glancingly brilliant on the surface and so deep beneath like a river flowing full through the sunlight, so wise and so childlike, so copious. He makes his English sing like a low wind in the pine-tops, and he will linger upon a single fluted vowel as though he could not bear to let it go. He plays on the language as Chopin did on the pianoforte, with many a lingering rubato and compensating hurry of notes. Language, to him, is not a mere vehicle for facts and ideas; it is an instrument full of surprises which one finds by improvising. Like Lizst in a fury, he crashes in and out among the chords of it. He does not seem to be using a speech already worn and stiff-jointed with age; he seems in the act of making a new one.

From the first moment, he is your friend and you are his. You feel no obligation to show yourself worthy, for he knows you are. He knows, that is, that you are another specimen, quite unique and unprecedented, of the curious, humorous, puzzling human species which he has been studying for more than half a century without reaching any conclusion except that it is always interesting. His young eyes smile out at you from their fastness of hair and beard, like pale gentians in a thicket, seeming to say: "Well, here we are at last. Let's lose no time."

Like every other gifted son of Erin, Æ. knows that leisure is one of the best things in the world and that good talk is one of the best uses to which we can put it. Therefore he talks endlessly, drawing upon a memory stuffed with incident and anecdote, bulging with observation and erudition, bristling with whim and caprice. As the friend for many years of Jack and William Yeats, of Stephens, of Lord Dunsany, of Padraic Colum, and half a hundred others of the same ilk, he can bring the "Celtic Revival" before you in terms of vivid personalities. As a patriot and protagonist in the Irish Revolution, he can make you see that movement from the inside. While he talks, you become aware that you are in the presence of a man who has taken active part in the shaping of great events, and that he has been in his turn shaped by them. Citizen of a land small enough so that one man may count for much in it, living entirely for this land, being entirely of it, finding himself in the center of affairs at a momentous epoch, Æ. has enjoyed to the full and has profited by such an interplay of public and private interests as the world has not seen elsewhere since the Elizabethans. He is the product of a land in which dreams do not stop short of action, in which poets and politicians are not merely friends but often walk about in the same suits of clothes, sleep in the same beds, are known by the same names.

Æ.—or, in other and less familiar words, Mr. George Russell—was given charge of Ireland's perplexing agricultural problem, many years ago, on the strength of one slender book of mystical poetry. This may seem a very Irish way of selecting a Secretary of Agriculture, but it is now quite easy to see that the choice was an inspired one. In the course of his greatly successful work on behalf of the Irish farmer, he has had to acquire and then disseminate knowledge about soils, fertilizers, and the rotation of crops; he has established hundreds of rural banks; he has given twenty years or more to educational journalism, by means of articles, essays, fiction and verse; he has made his vision of Ireland the common property of his people. In the meanwhile he has been the friend, in many instances the "discoverer," of almost every person of artistic talent who has appeared in Ireland in his time. And, as though this were not enough, he began at the age of forty to learn to paint—with such success that his canvases are now widely known among persons who have never heard of him as a poet, patriot, or publicist.

One might attribute this range of accomplishment to mere versatility, but it does not really spring from diversity of interests. As the oak tree of a hundred arms has yet one root and trunk, so Æ. is filled completely, and always governed, by one thought. This thought is a mystical intuition, and so has no name. George Meredith came close to it, though not on the mystical side, in his "Philosophy of Earth," and the American agriculturalist, L. H. Bailey, touched it on the more practical side in his brilliant though badly written book, "The Holy Earth." Lao-Tze taught a parallel doctrine in China twenty-five hundred years ago, and in the fifth Upanishad of India there is another approach to it. Although Æ. is well aware of these analogies, he is not dependent upon any of them. His reading of earth's sanctity is wholly Irish and entirely his own. He might well say that it is something the fairies taught him—for he is an implicit believer in fairies, as every Irish poet must be. At any rate, there is little difficulty in seeing that this one intuitive realization is the seed of all his thinking and doing. In recent months he has addressed hundreds of audiences throughout America, urging the necessity of a return to the land where lies, at least in a measure, sanity, strength, wisdom. He brought to us the knowledge of an agronomist and the skill of a man trained in public affairs, but it was a poet who spoke.

America is not accustomed to this combination. Our politicians do not write much mystical verse, and our poets are seldom expert in soil fertilizers, The intense "specialization" of which we are so proud may or may not produce better poems and better corn, but hardly anyone would care to contend that it produces better men. In his sixty-four years Æ. has already done the work of ten ordinary men, but no one ever seems to have more leisure than he. After his decades of toil he maintains the simplicity and the ardor of a child. How this has been done remains, in spite of his effort to tell you, largely a secret. The hour of quiet meditation which he has always managed to find somewhere in every twenty-four would account for a part of it. So would the fairies, no doubt, and Donegal where he finds them. So would the constant turning from one activity to another—from politics to poetry, from Ireland to ancient China, from Dublin to Donegal, from Mr. George Russell to Æ. He has so many places to visit that he has never had time to grow old in any one of them. In addition to all this variety and refreshing change, human nature itself is so everlastingly unexpected, so absurd and incredible and entertaining. A wise and humorous man who keeps a keen eye upon human beings knows that there is no repetition in them. Here, then, appears to be another partial reason why this poet's eyes, as they beam out upon you from their thicket and thatch, look as young as the morning skies! Yet the ultimate reason for Æ.'s indefeasible youth is not to be captured in any phrase. In order to state it clearly, one would have to put into words that intuitive knowledge of earth for which even he has never found the final expression.

Mr. Russell's work as a politician and journalist has been built into modern Ireland. His work as a student and leader in agriculture is to be read as written broadcast on the soil he loves. Both as a painter and as a poet, he has done work that will long endure. But there is more in him than he has put forth. Like the young blue eyes that smile upon you from his great beard and head of hair, so under the man's knowledge and skill and his crowding memories of fifty years, and behind even his amazing talk, there is the unageing child Æ.

I. P. S. E.

Swan and Cygnets

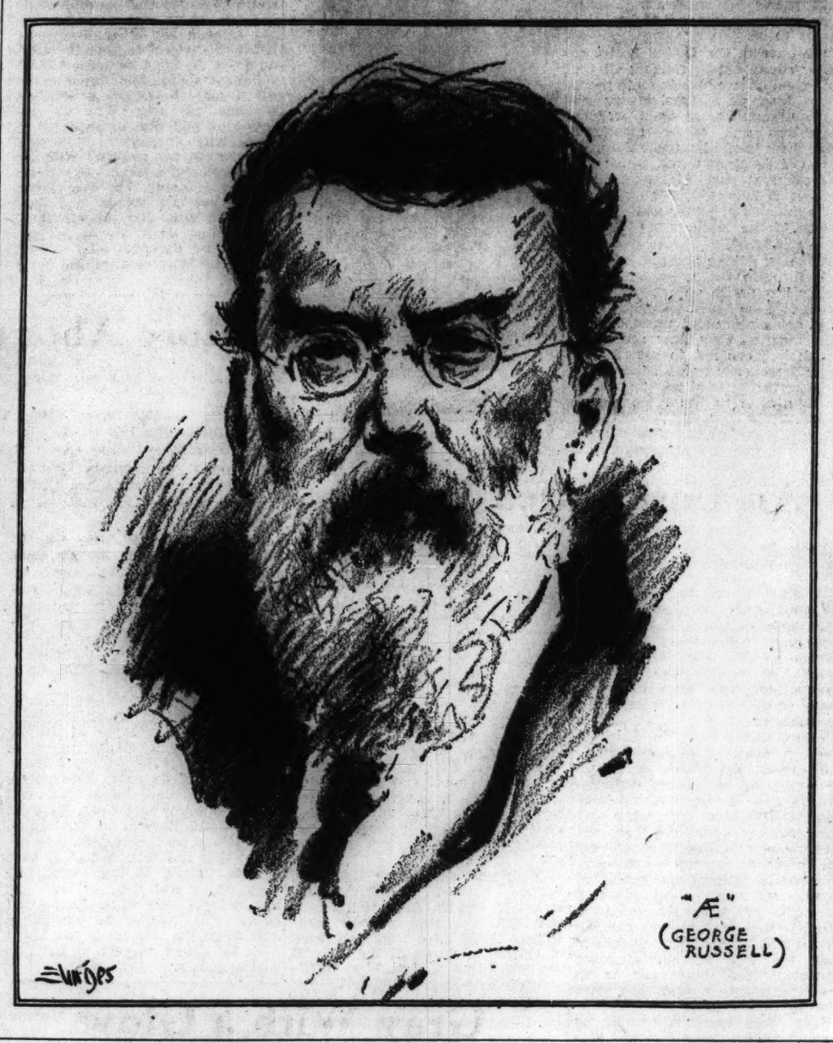
A graceful ship which sails serenely proud,
In whiteness rivaling the summer cloud
Reflected in the lake.

A ship full-sail; seven pinnaces in tow,
Breasting the soundless ripples in a row
To follow in her wake.

The stately swan, upon another tack,
Spreads wide her wings, inviting to her back
Her eager downy cluster.

Again a ship full-sail appears in view,
And on her quarterdeck a gray-clad crew,
Seven happy cygnets muster.

DONALD BAIN.



William Mason, a Pupil of Liszt

Armed with introductions from Boston musicians, he sailed in 1849 on the side-wheel steamer Herrman . . . He was invited to visit Julius Schuberth, the famous music published from Hamburg he had met on the steamer. Schuberth took a fancy to one of Mason's pieces, Les Perles de Rosé, and when he went to Weimar he showed it to Lizst, who was delighted with it and gladly accepted the young composer's dedication. Schuberth's report of this visit gave Mason courage to try immediately what he had intended to do later, to ask Lizst to take him for a pupil. Lizst replied with a vaguely worded letter, which Mason took for a polite refusal. Several years after, when Mason met him at Weimar, Lizst remarked that he never took pupils for regular lessons, but that those who lived in Weimar had frequent opportunity to hear him and to meet the artists who visited him. Lizst actually meant this as an invitation to study with him, but Mason was a bit too literal to take the remarks as they were meant. When he actually did go to Lizst for study in 1853, he was surprised to learn that Lizst had been wondering why he had not come before. . . .

After the London visit Mason decided to go directly to Lizst at Weimar. There might still be hope of being accepted as a pupil. When he arrived, Lizst remarked that Mason let people wait for him for a long time. Then he told him to go to Leipsic and select a piano; and that he could find pleasant rooms in the same house with Klindworth. And so Mason stayed at Weimar for a year and three months, a member of the little group that studied under the wing of one of the greatest pianists of all time. There were only three of them—Karl Klindworth from Hanover, Dionys Bruckner from Munich, and Mason. Joachim Raff was there too, a former pupil, who acted as Liszt's private secretary.

There were no formal lessons. Mason wrote in his memoirs:

"His idea was that the pupils whom he accepted should all be far enough advanced to practice and prepare themselves without routine instruction, and he expected them to be ready whenever he gave them an opportunity to play. . . . We constituted, as it were, a family, for while we had our own apartments in the city, we all enjoyed the freedom of Liszt's home, and were at liberty to come and go as we liked. . . . We were always quite at ease in those lower rooms, but on ceremonial occasions we were invited up-stairs to the drawing room, where Liszt had his favorite Erard." —JOHN TASKER HOWARD, in "Our American Music."

"From the place where thou art"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE thirteenth chapter of Genesis we read of the impartation of Truth that came to Abram "after that Lot was separated from him," in the words, "Lift up now thine eyes, and look from the place where thou art northward, and southward, and eastward, and westward: for all the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed for ever." When holding to a false sense of creation as material, we are shutting out of our thought the unlimited possibilities and grand opportunities of man in God's likeness.

To those who are today struggling with the burdens of sickness, lack, discouragement, the message of Christian Science is most comforting. It tells them to look "from the place where thou art," and gives the encouraging promise that then and there the inspiration may be gained which will meet the human need. One does not need to wait until one finds himself in some other place; it can be done "from the place where thou art." Oh, comforting thought! Not merely in a far-off heaven, a place to be reached at some uncertain future time, shall one have the blessing, but here and now, as we awake to the glorious spiritual opportunities at hand and ready to bless, comfort, and supply the things that are needed for human welfare.

Christian Science teaches us how this clear consciousness is reached through pure, spiritual, trustful thinking, whereby one gains some measure of the understanding of his divine sonship, never separated from God, who is the unfailing source of all good. In this unselfed, uplifted consciousness the belief of mortal or sensuous bondage is separated from one's thought and experience, as was Lot separated from Abram. With this recognition of the separation of the false from the true, blind eyes are opened to see man's present unlimited opportunities for good. Then his right work and place come to light. Thus we companion with spiritual ideas, unfettered by corporeality.

As Abraham was obedient to the vision gained in his earlier experience, so he was prepared for a greater test of his faithfulness, and learned that when the mistaken sense yields to the divine will, then the true way, beautiful and satisfying, comes to light. He also found that the real and true can never be taken from us. From the richness of her own experience Mrs. Eddy has written in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 19): "Are earth's pleasures, its ties and its treasures, taken away from you? It is divine Love that doeth it, and sayeth, 'Ye have need of all these things.' A danger besets thy path?—a spiritual behest, in reversion, awaits you."

Well it was for the prodigal that the glamour of sinful living, the so-called material pleasure which could never give happiness, was taken from him, for then pride was rebuked and human will subdued, thus making way for humility! And on account of the transformation of thought, even in the lowly place of feeding the swine he caught the vision of opportunity, and exclaimed, "I will arise and go to my father." This mental attitude lifted him above his degrading surroundings, and immediately his environment was changed; for "he arose, and came to his father," where abundance of good awaited him.

As there is no problem in mathematics that cannot be solved by the law of numbers properly applied, so there is no situation and no condition where one cannot demonstrate the truth that will bring improvement. There is no evil too flagrant, no suffering too intense, to be neutralized and destroyed by the power of infinite Truth and Love understood. And the understanding to do this can be gained by all who desire to know the truth as revealed in Christian Science and are willing to obey its rules.

Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 233), "Progress is the law of God." Since the law of God never ceases to operate, and since intelligence never grows too old to work, never becomes incapacitated by age or weakness, progress is assured and forever continuous to the worker who, refusing to accept the false arguments of material sense, is watchful and alert in knowing only good as power, and recognizing the fact that, wherever he may be, the law of progress is operating. Martin Luther has said, "When God purifies the heart by faith, the market is sacred as well as the sanctuary; neither remaineth there any work or place which is profane."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Reality." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

„Van de plaats, waar gij zijt"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

IN HET dertiende hoofdstuk van Genesis wordt verhaald hoe Waarheid tot Abram sprak, „nadat Lot van hem gescheiden was"; wij lezen daar: „Hef uwe oogen op en zie van de plaats waar gij zijt, noordwaarts en zuidwaarts, en oostwaarts en westwaarts; want al dit land, dat gij ziet, zal Ik u geven, en aan uw zaad, tot in eeuwigheid." Als wij vasthouden aan het valsche begrip, dat de schepping stoffelijk is, sluiten wij onze gedachte voor de onbegrensde mogelijkheden en grootsche kansen van den mensch naar Gods gelijkenis.

Voor hen die heden gebukt gaan onder den last van krankheid en ontmoediging heeft Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap) eene zeer vertroostende boodschap. Zij zegt hen te zien „van de plaats waar gij zijt", en geeft de bemoedigende belofte dat dàn en daar de bezieling gevonden kan worden, welke in den menschelijken nood voorziet. Men behoeft niet te wachten tot men op eene andere plaats is, het kan geschieden „van de plaats waar gij zijt". O, troostvolle gedachte! Niet slechts in een verafgelegen hemel, eene plaats, die in eene onzekere toekomst bereikt zal worden, zal ons de zegen geworden, maar hier en nu, als wij wakker worden voor de grootsche geestelijke mogelijkheden, die voor ons open staan en die gereed zijn te zegenen en te vertroosten en alles te schenken wat voor 's menschen welzijn noodig is.

Christian Science leert ons hoe dit helder bewustzijn bereikt wordt door zuiver, geestelijk, vertrouwend denken, waardoor de mensch eenigermate zijn goddelijk zoonschap gaat begrijpen, nimmer gescheiden van God, die de nimmer falende bron is van al het goede. In dit verheven bewustzijn, bevrijd van het geloof in een onwaar eigen-ik, wordt het waangeloof van sterfelijke of zinnelijke slavernij afgescheiden van 's menschen denken en ervaring, evenals Lot van Abram gescheiden werd. Met het erkennen van de scheiding tusschen het valsche en het ware, gaan blinde oogen open om 's menschen tegenwoordige mogelijkheden ten goede te ontwaren. Dan komen zijn rechte werk en zijne rechte plaats aan het licht. Aldus verkeeren wij met geestelijke ideeën, ongekluisterd door lichamelijkheid.

Doordat Abraham gehoorzaam was aan het inzicht, dat hij in zijne vroegere ervaring verkregen had, was hij gereed om een grooter bewijs te geven van zijne trouw, en leerde hij dat, als de verkeerde zin wijkt voor den goddelijken wil, de ware weg, immer schoon en bevredigend, aan het licht komt. Hij bevond ook dat hetgeen werkelijk en waar is, ons nooit ontnomen kan worden. Uit den rijkdom harer eigen ervaring heeft Mrs. Eddy in hare "Message to The Mother Church for 1902" geschreven (blz. 19): „Worden aardsche genietingen, banden en schatten van u weggenomen? Goddelijke Liefde is het, die dit doet en tot u zegt: „dat gij deze dingen behoeft". Bestookt een gevaar uw pad?—Integendeel, er wacht u eene geestelijke opdracht."

Het was een zegen voor den verloren zoon, dat de praal van zondig leven, het zoogenaamde stoffelijke genot dat nooit geluk kan geven, hem ontnomen werd, want toen werd hoogmoed bestraft en de menschelijke wil gebroken, aldus plaats makend voor ootmoed. En door de verandering van zijn denken zag hij, zelfs op de nederige plaats van zwijnenhoeder, de mogelijkheid, die voor hem lag, en riep hij uit: „Ik zal opstaan en tot mijnen vader gaan." Deze gedachtehouding verhief hem boven zijne verneederende omgeving en onmiddellijk veranderde deze, want „opstaande, ging hij naar zijnen vader," waar de overvloed van het goede hem wachtte.

Evenals er geen wiskundig vraagstuk is, dat niet opgelost kan worden door eene juiste toepassing van de rekenkundige wet, zoo is er geen toestand of omstandigheid waarin wij de waarheid, die verbetering zal brengen, niet kunnen demonstreeren. Geen kwaad is te gruwelijk, geen lijden te hevig om niet onschadelijk gemaakt en vernietigd te worden door het begrijpen van de macht van oneindige Waarheid en Liefde. Het begrijpen, hoe dit te doen, kan verkregen worden door allen die verlangend zijn de waarheid te kennen, zooals Christian Science die openbaart, en willig zijn hare regels te gehoorzamen.

Mrs. Eddy heeft geschreven (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, blz. 233), „Vooruitgang is de wet van God." Daar de wet Gods nimmer ophoudt te werken, en daar intelligentie nimmer te oud wordt om te werken, nimmer door ouderdom of zwakte onbekwaam gemaakt wordt, kan die werker verzekerd zijn van gestadigen vooruitgang, die weigert de valsche argumenten van den stoffelijken zin aan te nemen, die waakzaam en op zijn hoede is om alleen het goede als macht te erkennen, en bewust is van de waarheid, dat, waar hij ook zijn moge, de wet van vooruitgang werkzaam is. Maarten Luther heeft gezegd: „Als God het hart door geloof reinigt, is de marktplaats gewijd, evenals het heiligdom; ook blijft er geen werk of plaats over, die profaan is."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

A Passenger on the Clermont

Miss Helen Livingston, daughter of Gilbert Livingston, who with her sister Kate had been visiting "Liberty Hall" at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, the home of their cousin William Livingston, Governor of the State, had written at the conclusion of her visit:

"My dear mother will be glad to know that we are soon to return home. Cousin Chancellor has a wonderful new boat which is to make the voyage up the Hudson some day soon. It will hold a good many passengers and he has, with his usual kindness, invited us to be of the party. He says it will be something to remember all our lives. He says we need not trouble ourselves about provisions, as his men will see to all that. In the meantime we are enjoying ourselves very much; everybody is so kind and cordial."

Helen Livingston, whose girlish letter has been quoted and who later married William Mather Smith, confided to her grandfather an intensely interesting fact which occurred on the second day of the progress up the river. Just before the boat was about to cast anchor off Clermont, the Chancellor announced the betrothal of Robert Fulton to his young kinswoman, Harriet Livingston, and made the prophecy that the "name of the inventor would descend to posterity as a benefactor to the world," and that it was not impossible that before the close of the present century, vessels might even be able to make the voyage to Europe without other motive power than steam. This hardy prediction was received with but moderate approval by any; while smiles of incredulity were exchanged between those who were so placed that they could not be seen by the speechmaker or inventor. John R. Livingston was heard to say, in an aside to his cousin, John Swift Livingston, that "Bob has had many a bee in his bonnet before now, but this steam folly will prove the worst yet! —ALICE CRARY SUTCLIFFE, in "Robert Fulton and the Clermont."

Ghosts of Paper

Should you go down Ludgate Hill,
As I'm sure you sometimes will,
When the dark comes soft and new,
Smudged and smooth and powder-blue,
And the lights on either hand
Run away to reach the Strand;
And the winter rains that stream
Make the pavements glance and gleam;
There you'll see the wet roofs rise
Packed against the lamp-lit skies,
And at once you shall look down
Into an enchanted town.
Jewelled Fleet Street, golden gay,
Sloughs the drab of work-a-day,
Conjuring before you then
All her ghosts of ink and pen,
Striking from her magic mint
Places you have loved in print,
From the fairy towns and streets
Raised by Djinn and fierce Afreets,
To the columned brass that shone
On the gates of Babylon:
You shall wander, mazed, amid
Pylon, palm, and pyramid;
You shall see, where taxis throng,
River lamps of old Hong Kong;
See the ramparts standing tall
Of the wondrous Tartar Wall;
See, despite of rain and wind,
Marble towns of rosy Ind,
And the domes and palaces
Crowning Tripolis and Fez;
While, where buses churn and splash,
There's the ripple of a sash,
Silken maid and paper fan
And the peach-bloom of Japan;
But, the finest thing of all,
You shall ride a charger tall
Into huddled towns that haunt
Picture-books of old Romaunt,
Where go squire and knight and saint,
Heavy limned in golden paint;
You shall ride above the crowd
On a courser pacing proud,
In fit panoply and meet
Through be-cobbled square and street,
Where with bays and gestures bland
Little brown-faced angels stand!

These are some of the things you'll view
When the night is blurred and blue,
If you look down Ludgate Hill,
As I'm sure you often will!

—P. R. CHALMERS, in "Poems from Punch," 1909-1920.

The Ballad of Old Lyme Regis

I know that the zest of the moorland moves me as neither lovely valley nor the miracle of the sea can do. But there is another thing that moves me, with an emotion more temporal and civil, but still warm enough. That is a little old town. . . .

London is an epic—very grand and stirring, with great flashes of sheer poetry in its composition; but wearisome, none the less, if taken in too large doses. It demands a sectional appreciation. Poe was quite right about long poems; so was Samuel Butler, who said that if brevity was the soul of wit, it was certainly also the soul of good poetry.

Now your little town, if it be old enough to have traditions and atmosphere, is a ballad. Many little towns are likewise dull, and far too long. But a good ballad goes vividly from beginning to end. It is like a lyric with a body to it. The countryside (if analogies are not getting strained; but I am sure the poets are with me here) is pure lyric. Superimpose a little town (such as Dürer drew) with all the pomp of its past, and you have your ballad.

There are few better ballads in the garnered reliques of the English shires than the little and ancient town of Lyme Regis. Thither, all this weary time, have we been traveling; past Surrey heaths and commons, through well-timbered Hampshire, across the sweeping chalk of Wiltshire and northern Dorset, until we have reached the land which is still Dorset on the maps, but spiritually Devon. It is the ballad of Lyme Regis which I propose to make; only, being no singer, I shall make it in prose. . . .

Memories of the eighteenth century still exhale from Broad Street The older parts of the town, Coombe Street, Sherborne Lane and the rest seem dateless. So they must always have been, and so must ever be. The Cobb is the ageless soul of Lyme, ever-renewed after its battle with the sea, like the warriors in Valhalla. But Broad Street, though there is much in it more modern, and picture postcards are to be bought in the shops, seems to have kept the perfume of the ceremonious half century in which first Chatham, then Miss Mitford, then Miss Austen were here. . . .

The great statesman used to come here with his two elder boys, John, the second and less glorious Earl of Chatham, and William Pitt, destined to a greatness, if not a fascination, the equal of his father's. The house they stayed in is still the most prominent, although the most retiring, in Broad Street. I was, indeed, shown one a little lower down, to which some tradition of the Pitts' residence has attached itself. But Mary Mitford was here only twenty years later and states explicitly the house she occupied was that in which they had stayed. This certainly is none other than the Retreat, with its "great extent of frontage," its "large gates surmounted by spread eagles," its "old stone porch" and spacious drawing room. The lovely garden is still there, of which she drew an exquisite picture which calls for full quotation.

"A little lawn surrounded by choice evergreens, particularly the bay, the cedar, and the arbutus, and terminated by an old-fashioned greenhouse and a filbert-tree walk, from which again three detached gardens sloped abruptly down to one of the clear dancing rivulets of that western country, reflecting in its small broken stream a low hedge of myrtle and roses. In the deep declivity of the central garden was a grotto, overarching a cool, sparkling spring, whilst the slopes on either side were carpeted with strawberries and dotted with fruit trees. One drooping medlar, beneath whose giant branches I have often hidden, I remember well."

"I have never seen anything like that garden," said Miss Mitford, who knew it at the impressionable time of the passing of her childhood —From "Where Dorset Meets Devon," by FRANCIS BICKLEY.

Welsh Mountains

Everywhere, everywhere mountains, golden-hazed. A flash of white where a seagull's wing catches the sun. Green shoulders, interchanged with scooped-out faces of gray rock, steep slides of shale, blue boulders, sharp and clefted. In the gloom beneath some rearing crag, an eagle glides on lazy wing.

Here a steep winding gorge, tree-deep and dark, with rush of falling water—lines of foam, widening as they come, till the last roaring, thundering cataract is at our feet. White-flecked rivers, racing steeply over great gray boulders. There a ravine—faint light, green-tinted with leafy hangings, sun-flecked. High moss-covered rocks these, fern-encrusted, their feet in the tumbling waters. There a tunneled arch of dimness, where a grassy path wanders out of the daylight.

Everywhere gray walls, haphazard-piled, massive, purposeful. Rich woods where the wood-pigeon lures. Here bog, endless, deceiving—black slime hid by a witchery of green moss. Down there a white-washed cottage home, gray-roofed and leaf-engirdled. And from the loneliest crag look down the friendly faces of long-tailed mountain sheep. The air here, too, is crisp yet velvet soft, uplifting, joy-inspiring.

No desolate land this. The sunlight plays in ripples on fold and hollow, wispy clouds smile loveliness, the air rings with the music of many waters. Even near the mountain top comes the tinkle of tiny streams, infant cataracts of a thread's breadth, daring down headlong steeps.

The blue mist falls, smoothing out the land. Sun haze now tips the topmost peaks. One last shrill shriek of the woodpecker—then gathering silence. The air is full of the scent of sweetness, as the drowsy earth stretches out in peace to sleep. Faint stars appear, mirrored in the lake, and there the silver moon streaks her heavenward path across the sea.

Flowing to My Hand

Once in a city street I saw
A blinding flash of joy.
It beat upon my eyes as glad
As waves leap on the shore.

I heard the laughter of the ground
Rejoicing in the sun,
And I must brace myself against
A rushing stream of sound.

O distant sky of cool delight,
Upon the earth I stand,
And sure it is the star-fed winds
Are flowing to my hand.

—CHRISTY MACKAYE, in "Wind in the Grass."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE · AVIATION

Let's Use What We Have

Television Can Offer Drama Right Now

By VOLNEY D. HURD

IN ITS search for greater technical perfection in television, the radio industry is overlooking a very important point which actually stands in the way of normal progress. This is ignoring the artistic or entertainment possibilities of television at its present stage.

If broadcasting had been kept back until the transmitting and receiving technique had achieved its present high state of perfection, then present-day broadcasting would still be years away. Such a complicated art, left merely to private laboratory development, would never have had the mental and financial backing to have made its unbelievably fast progress which we now accept as a commonplace fact.

As it was, mediocre if not poor transmission, poor programs and very limited receivers were taken up and used. The more that people used them, the more money exchanged hands in radio broadcasting and reception. This money meant the means for an intense program of technical development. The more listeners there were, the more they sought better reception. A great public demand inevitably results in a great effort on the part of technicians and manufacturers to supply that demand. Thus did broadcasting grow, so that in the short period of 10 years it has become a major industry.

Television is in the same place as broadcasting was in 1920. Its technique is limited but it has now reached a point which can be called acceptable in comparison with the acceptable radio of 1920 to 1922. But it requires a faithful use and study of its present possibilities before the greater possibilities will reveal themselves.

Pictures of 60 lines only permit fair detail of the head and shoulders of the subject. When longer shots are tried the figures approach the qualities of a silhouette. But a silhouette can be very interesting and by complete body movements it can convey impressions. Combining a technique of long shots for general movements and close-ups for facial expressions, a fair amount of thought can be expressed.

Mortimer Stewart, now with the Jenkins New York station, who has been a, if not the, pioneer in television dramatic art, has achieved much because he has taken this progressive viewpoint. Rather than be concerned with the limitations of television, he has sought to bend them to his service. Thus in 1928 at Schenectady, with much less technical perfection than we have today, with only coarse close-ups possible, he produced a two-character drama, "The King's Messenger," which carried a compelling interest all the way through, despite its many technical limitations. The features were not clear and the pictures swung and had to be viewed in a peep-hole, but dramatic suspense was easily conveyed.

Thus while to merely look at someone in a television machine is just a novelty, something in which interest will wear off quickly, we found our interest held for a solid half-hour in the Stewart presentation at Schenectady. If this was possible with a 48-line picture then, how much more is it possible with 60-line pictures now?

If we consider this phenomena we realize that television is as much a mental proposition as a technical achievement, for Mr. Stewart's interesting show was primarily due to his presentation technique rather than the very poor tools he had to work with.

With only closeups and only one person at a time in the picture possible, he worked out a three-stage technique to adapt the play to these limitations. He had the man character in front of one camera, the woman in front of another and a small table in front of a third camera. On this table were the necessary "props" handled by a man and a woman, whose hands appeared but who otherwise were not seen.

When the man spoke the woman's face would be shown and her facial expressions as she reacted to the man's statement were seen in the picture. This gave us the dramatic effect of two people, yet only one was seen on the screen. The same technique was applied when the woman spoke. Then when they had to handle any props the scene was faded from their stages to the props stages which permitted a dispatch case, a pistol, a glass and other objects which helped in the play, to be seen. These were handled by the two other people but the impression was that one was viewing a table between the man and the woman characters of the play and that their hands were handling the articles on the table.

Mr. Stewart stood at a control panel and in front of him was a box with controls allowing him to fade in one stage to another, blending the three stages in a series of dramatic miniatures which resulted in a very interesting drama.

This same technique is particularly applicable to television today, except that 60 lines will now give better details, limited long shots and greater space movement about the stage is possible instead of the tiny opening showing a head or table which was the extent of the 1928 "stage," and finally the picture can be viewed on a screen a foot square with a steady picture for the audience to see.

If the television broadcaster will seize upon this as a starting point and start to develop good dramas for the air, they will stimulate sales in television sets, for people will have something worth looking at. This, in turn, will start to bring money into the television industry and more and more research can be applied to better transmitting, receiving and entertainment or presentation technique.

If, on the other hand, television is left to await pictures the equivalent of motion pictures in detail, then it will drag. Thus it is obvious that a three-stage system as developed by Mr. Stewart is the prime requirement of present-day television transmitting stations if the public is to have the great gift of television as soon as possible.

Give the Announcer a Hand

Dr. Vizetelly Hints for Guest Speakers

By DR. FRANK H. VIZETELLY
Noted Lexicographer

AS THE infant art or industry—radio—grows up, the general public is becoming more keenly critical of what it hears on the air, and, in the case of the spoken word, it is no exaggeration to say that people are supercritical. It is easy enough to understand how this comes to be.

We have in the United States so many educationists, ranging all the way from college presidents to grade school teachers, authors, newspapermen, dramatists, scenario writers, publishers and others associated with them in the innumerable processes of juggling words which are an essential part of modern life, that it is impossible for us not to have millions of people acutely conscious of the mechanics of speech and writing.

Whenever these students of English turn on the radio, they naturally listen with an ear trained to catch details of the announcers' diction, enunciation and pronunciation. The moment they hear something which happens not to accord with their preconceived views, they write a letter to the local paper about it, or else write to the radio station direct.

Thus, whenever the announcer on a network program steps before the microphone, he is confronting an unseen but highly critical audience, waiting to pick on him for the slightest error, or what they believe to be an error, in speech.

First of all, let us look at the situation from the announcer's point of view. He probably is not a trained philologist, or else he would not be an announcer. Most likely he has gone through college, with distinction in English, and is as well informed as the great majority of us, if not better, of current topics. But is he expected to have a vocabulary equal to that of an unabridged dictionary?

The average business or professional man's vocabulary ranges from 5000 to 20,000 words. Is an announcer expected to know half a million? Is he expected to be able to pronounce correctly—and this without taking alternative pronunciations into account—all those half million words? I hope not. But even if he is, I want to emphasize that it does not end with half a million. The radio program schedules contain musical names in as many as 20 different languages. The Columbia network recently carried programs introducing the diplomatic representatives of over 40 countries accredited to the United States.

Obviously, it is impossible for any one man to attain perfection in so enormous a field as this, and ridiculous for any one to expect him to do so. In my contact with the announcers of the Columbia Broadcasting System I have found so few definite errors in pronunciation that they could be counted on the fingers of the two hands. Yet there are, I am told, about 700,000 words spoken every week into their microphones. I have, on the other hand, encountered over 100 frequently used words which can be pronounced in two, three or even four different ways, and in these cases the remedial measure to be taken consists of securing uniformity, and is totally different from correcting mistakes.

All this is not to say there are not many gross and blatant mispronunciations heard on the radio. There are—but they are perpetrated by guest artists, in the great majority of cases. Language enthusiasts who take such pleasure in poking fun at the mistakes they hear, or think they hear, on the air are needlessly and foolishly deprecating good work well done. Announcers are not responsible for the frequent, ignorant, idiotic and absurd mispronunciations broadcast by independent speakers and artists who, if educated at all, have been ill-educated, or have forgotten what they were taught.

The work done by the announcers on the eastern networks has been done in every respect as well and as clearly, and in every way as correctly as the work done by educators or teachers, who, alas, too often speak their mother tongue inaccurately. These men and women are guilty of mistakes, which all too often are blamed upon the announcers, and the self-appointed critics of radio pronunciation, take too little care in aiming their poisoned arrows.

Some time ago I had occasion to tell a man who had devoted years to teaching that there was no need of "h" in Bosporus or Reims. He insisted he knew better, and was told to go and look them up. He did so and corrected the error of his ways. That is but one example of many I could quote where the people who should be authorities have been at fault. There is no need for me to name cases in which some demagogic politician has referred to the "crucification" of his party, or its "tremendous success," and when corrected by some well-meaning friend, has replied, "Oh, my pronounciation is good enough for people to understand me."

I have been attacked myself for putting the stress on the first syllable of abdomen and communal. Many people, probably about half of those who use the words, prefer to stress the second: But the change from the latter to the former, in the case of abdomen, has been going on for decades, and gradually the form which I use is replacing the older one. Eighteen out of 25 advisers to the new standard dictionary on disputed pronunciations voted for com'mu-nal rather than com-mu'nal.

Considering that sponsors get the services of a qualified announcer, who knows the rudiments of English pronunciation, whenever they buy time on an eastern network, or the better independent stations, I am surprised they do not recommend a course in the language to the guest speakers. Many of them badly need such instruction.

'Speaking From New York'

Curious Queries for a Curriculum

RADIOCAST advertising has crept into the curriculum of the College of the City of New York. Anybody who sits through 14 weekly lectures by Frank A. Arnold, N. B. C., director of development at the School of Business and Civic Administration, will be entitled to two credits. Will some bright pupil please raise his hand meekly and insist upon adequate answers to the following questions:

Who passed the law that three out of four new commercial sponsors must hit upon an ordinary quartet and a less than ordinary orchestra as the "entertainment" meat sandwiched between the two chunks of their advertising "plugs"? . . . How can that law be repealed? . . . If a soloist is good, why is a quartet, necessarily, four times better? . . . Can four times more merchandise be sold with four singers than with one? . . .

Why is it that the commercial sponsor—this time meaning the boss himself—never (what, never?) . . . well, hardly ever insists that his program must please himself if nobody else? . . . What can be done to increase the average sponsor's appreciation of what the bulk of his listeners regard as real entertainment, whether or not their taste checks with his own? . . . Would it be possible to arrange a course in good taste and to make it compulsory for all commercial sponsors? . . . Just who is responsible for the degree of good taste present or lacking in too many advertising "blurbs"? . . . The sponsor himself, or the man who is paid to write the "blurb" for him? . . .

How can a sponsor be persuaded that a single sentence about his product, at beginning and end of a program, with a single mention of that product's name each time, is more forceful and convincing to the listener than the sea of flamboyant phrases in which announcers of commercial programs are usually required to welter? . . . In a course for commercial sponsors would not thorough mastery of the wide difference between a forceful and a forced "blurb" be worth at least a score of credits? . . . What is the difference between a "prize" contest over the air and a lottery? . . . Is every last one of the thousands of entries in such a contest given full consideration, equal with all the rest, by the judges—whether or not said judges' names are announced?

We must pause here. This loudspeaker has just announced an instrumental number entitled "Forget Me Not," by Macbeth. That has nothing to do with what we were talking about; but the temptation is irresistible to remark that, were Macbeth among our circle of acquaintances, his suggestion that we forget him not must be regarded as nothing short of a threat.

Oct. 9, 61 stations of the combined NBC networks will carry it. More than 56,000 instructor manuals are being distributed to scholastic institutions all over the country. New features in the manual include suggestions to teachers regarding classroom reception technique for the series; an orchestral seating plan; schedule of concert dates; list of network stations; descriptive notes on all compositions to be performed; bibliography and index of compositions listing the catalogue numbers of all phonograph recordings as well as music material available for school orchestras; and a list of the plays to be offered by the Radio Guild.

Through WEAF and WJZ the Radio Guild will transmit 32 plays, from 4:15 to 5:15 E. S. T., beginning with "Agamemnon" on Oct. 9, and continuing with: Oct. 16, "Faustus"; Nov. 27, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme"; Dec. 4, "She Stoops to Conquer"; Dec. 11, "The School for Scandal"; Dec. 18, "The Rivals"; Dec. 25, "The Servant in the House"; Jan. 1, "The Importance of Being Earnest"; Jan. 29, "Prunella";

* * *

To get back to Mr. Arnold's course, we note that it will include instruction in the technique of making an advertising program fit the product, and also in the value of good will in radiocasting. There's a fence difficult to straddle. A program that fits the product does not necessarily increase good will for that product. The danger is that in fitting programs to product the sponsor is likely to insist upon such largess of commercialization that the program will bulge and sag like a suit two sizes too large. The first and the last consideration must be the good will of the listener. The awakening, development and preservation of good will must be secondary to no mistaken notion of the sponsor that the only way to emphasize his product is to overemphasize it. The technique of good taste is the technique the sponsor needs most to learn.

* * *

A few hours after the Mahatma Gandhi made his début on the air some globe trotter on an NBC series "laid out" the Indian leader with some of the most inexcusable criticism we have heard from our loudspeaker. His general idea seemed to be a desire to infer that Gandhi was a beggar and a fakir. This listener waxed hot under the collar. But only for a moment. By now the critic's name is forgotten. Gandhi and what he stands for will never be forgotten.

* * *

V. S. M. of Long Beach, Calif., suggests writing to stations on postal cards to simplify the handling of station mail. Fittingly, he writes us about it on a postal. Have you a postal handy? We haven't heard from you recently.

L. A.

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF SEPT. 28-OCT. 4

MONDAY, SEPT. 28

4-4:30—"What I Would Do With the World," Mr. H. G. Wells. First of series of talks on this subject from London by noted Britons. NBC—WEAF chain.

7-7:15—"Bing" Crosby, baritone. Also Vic Young's Orchestra. Daily except Sunday. CBS transcontinental.

7-7:15—Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn. CBS transcontinental.

7:15-7:30—Archer Gibson, concert organist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

7:15-7:30—Linit Orchestra. Ann Greenway, musical comedy soprano, guest soloist. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

7:30-7:45—Miller and Lyles, comedy Negro dialogues. CBS transcontinental.

7:45-8—Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra. Daily except Sunday. CBS to KFH, Wichita, Kan.

8-8:30—Sconyland Sketch. "The Story of Major Andre." NBC—WEAF to WBEN, Buffalo.

8:15-8:30—Singin' Sam, baritone. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

8:30-8:45—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music. Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

8:30-9—Death Valley Days Sketch. "Anniversary Party." "Out of character" celebration. NBC-WJZ transcontinental.

8:30-9—Voice of Firestone. Ray Perkins; Landt Trio and White. NBC-WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

9-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's orchestra; soloists. NBC-WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

9-9:30—Roy Bargy's Maytag Orchestra. Wanderers Quartet. NBC-WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—General Motors Program. Martha Attwood, soprano; male quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra. NBC-WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—Musical Dominoes. Popular orchestra. NBC-WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

9:30-10—"An Evening in Paris." Harriet Lee, contralto, "Miss Radio of 1931," guest soloist; Pierre Brugnon, tenor; Smollen orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

10-10:30—Gold Medal Express. Ohman and Arden, popular pianists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. H. I. Phillips, columnist, master of ceremonies. CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City.

10:30-11—"Real Folks" sketch. "White Elephant Party." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10:30-11—"Arabesque" sketch. CBS transcontinental.

11-11:15—"The Street Singer." Arthur Tracy singing and accompanying himself on the accordion. Daily except Sunday. CBS transcontinental.

11-11:15—Joe Santly, Vaudevillian, song writer and publisher. NBC—WEAF chain.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29

7:15—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. CBS transcontinental.

7:30—Odette Myrtil and her Orchestra. NBC-WJZ Chain.

7:30-7:45—Kaltenborn Edits the News. Tuesday and Thursday, CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

7:45-8—Back to the News in Washington. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-8:30—Armstrong Quakers. Lois Bennett, soprano; male quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

8:15-8:30—Abe Lyman's Band. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.

8:30-8:45—Red Goose Adventures. Frontier historical sketch. CBS transcontinental.

8:30-8:45—Heel Hugger Harmonies. Male quartet and string ensemble. NBC—WJZ Chain.

8:30-9—National Dairy Virtuosos. Concert orchestra and Negro quartet. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

8:45-9—Walter Winchell, columnist; Gary Cooper, guest speaker. CBS to KOIL, Counel Bluffs, Ia.

9-9:15—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—Thrillers. Dramatised adventures. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Household Program. Alice Mock, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Lansas City.

9:30-10—Fuller Man. Earle Spicer, baritone; Mabel Jackson, soprano; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—Danger Lines of History. Dramatic sketch. Final program. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

9:30-10—Bristoleers. Soloists; chorus and orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

10-10:30—Old Stager's Memories. Light opera review by Henry M. Neely, with chorus and orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10:30-11—Nit-Wit Hour. CBS transcontinental.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30

7-7:15—Snoop and Peep. Comedy detectives. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

7:15-7:30—Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank LaForge, pianist. Wednesday and Friday. NBC—WEAF to WSAI, Cincinnati.

7:30-7:45—Miller and Lyles. Negro comedy team. CBS transcontinental.

7:30-7:45—Miss Lee Morse. Wednesday and Saturday. NBC—WEAF chain.

7:45-8—"Believe It or Not" Ripley. NBC—WJZ to WLW, Cincinnati.

8-8:15—College Capers, Jules Herbuveaux's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain.

8:15-8:30—Guy Robertson, baritone. Leonard Joy and his orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8:30-9—Mobiloil Concert. Percy Grainger, composer-pianist, guest soloist; Gladys Rice, soprano; chorus; Nathaniel Shilkret's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KSL, Salt Lake City.

8:30-9—Jack Frosts Melody Moments. Oliver Smith, tenor; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra. No advertising. NBC—WJZ to WLS, Chicago.

9-9:30—Halsey Stuart Program. "Old Counsellor"; concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. Extra Wednesday evening series opening with "The Red-Headed League." NBC—WJZ chain.

9:30-10:30—Palmolive Hour. Featuring new Cameo Trio, female voices. Also soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers Quartet; concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10-10:15—Audrey Marsh, musical comedy soprano. Roundtowners Quartet; Freddie Rich's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor. NBC—WJZ chain.

10:15-10:30—Hernandez Brothers, Spanish instrumental trio. CBS transcontinental.

10:30-11—String dance orchestra. Humorous sidelights on World's Series by Irvin S. Cobb, American author. NBC—WEAF transcontineental.

10:30-11—Savino Tone Pictures. Chorus and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

THURSDAY, OCT. 1

1-4:30—World Series. Opening game, St. Louis Cardinals-Philadelphia Athletics, from Sportsman Park, St. Louis. Graham McNamee reporting for NBC, Ted Husing for CBS. First two games in St. Louis, Oct. 1 and 2. Next three in Philadelphia, Oct. 5, 6, 7. Other games, if necessary, in St. Louis, Oct. 9 and 10. NBC and CBS transcontinental.

8-8:15—Dixie Spiritual Singers. Negro chorus. NBC—WJZ to KSL, Salt Lake City.

8-9—Rudy Vallee's Connecticut Yankees. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:15-8:30—Bin-Tin-Tin Thriller. Sketch. "Speed." NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

9-9:30—Arco Dramatic Musicale. Schubert program. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WJZ to WCKY, Covington, Ky.

9:15-9:30—Coty Melody Girl. Welcome Lewis, contralto; Harry Salter's Orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

9:30-10—Maxwell Ensemble. Russ Columbo, baritone, featured soloist; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. NBC—WEAF to WENR, Chicago.

10-10:15—Boswell Sisters. Female trio. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10:30-10:45—Tito Guizar, tenor; tango orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10:45-11—Peters' Parade. Irene Beasley, contralto; male trio; popular orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

11:00-11:15—Little Jack Little. Songs at the piano. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

FRIDAY, OCT. 2

7-7:45—Major Bowes's Family. Vocal and instrumental. NBC—WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver.

7:30-7:45—"Red" Nichols and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

7:45-8—"Believe It or Not" Ripley. NBC—WJZ Chain to KDKA, Pittsburgh.

8-8:30—Nestle Orchestra. Jeannette Loff, screen player, guest soloist. NBC—WJZ to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

8-9—Cities Service Hour. Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Cavaliers Quartet; concert orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

8:30-9—"March of Time," dramatized news sketches; concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

9-9:30—Clicquot Club. Harry Reser's Eskimos; Raymond Knight, master of ceremonies; Willard Amison, tenor. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

9-9:30—Interwoven Pair. Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—Fond's Dance Program. Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Pilar Arcos, Spanish soprano. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

9:30-10—Armour Program. Ruth Lyon, soprano; Lillian Knowles, contralto; male quartet; Josef Koestner's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:45-10—Friendly Five Footnotes. "Commercial Night Flying." "Casey" Jones; Larry Murphy, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Jackie Clarke, tap dancer. CBS to KLZ, Denver.

10-10:30—Pillsbury Pageant. Toscha Seidel, violinist; Theo Karle, tenor; Sam Lanin's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Palmi Men. Mildred Bailey, contralto; Jesters male trio NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

10-10:30—"Mr. Bones and Company." Minstrelsy. NBC—WEAF chain.

10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. Vaudeville. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10:45-11—Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor. Feature, "Concerto for Clarinet." Daniel Bonade, soloist, in all-Mozart program. CBS transcontinental.

10:45-11—Waves of Melody. Tom Brown, tenor; Victor Arden's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

SATURDAY, OCT. 3

7:15-7:30—The Political Situation in Washington Tonight. Frederic William Wile. CBS transcontinental.

7:30-7:45—Miss Lee Morse, crooner. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha.

7:30-7:45—Mathilde Harding, pianist; Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist. Sonata recital. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.

7:30-7:45—Reis and Dunn. Comedy and song team. CBS transcontinental.

8-8:30—Civic Concerts Service Program. Artist recitals. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

8:30-9—The Silver Flute. Dramatic sketch. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

8:30-9—D'Orsay Program. Soloists and popular orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

9-9:15—Boswell Sisters, vocal trio. CBS transcontinental.

9:15-9:30—General Electric Orchestra; Floyd Gibbons. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:30-10—The First Nighter. Sketch. "The Texan." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:30-10—Club Valspar. Popular orchestra and soloists. NBC—WEAF to KFR, Bismarck, N. D.

9:30-10—National Radio Forum. Speakers from Washington. CBS transcontinental.

10-10:30—"Cuckoo." Burlesque sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10-11—Hank Simmons Show Boat. Sketch, "The Winning Hand." CBS transcontinental.

10:45-11—Billie and Irene Harding, piano and organ duets. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

11-11:15—Little Jack Little, songs at the piano. NBC—WEAF to KSD, St. Louis.

11:15-11:30—Jesse Crawford, "Poet of the Organ." Musical comedy program. NBC, WEAF, WTIC.

11:30-11:45—Russ Columbo, baritone. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

12-12:30—Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians. CBS transcontinental.

12:15-1—Paul Whiteman and his orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

SUNDAY, OCT. 4

4-4:30—Melodies de France. Georges Barrere and his Little Symphony Orchestra in all-French program. NBC—WJZ to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

4:30-5—The Musical Showman. "Through the Old Reporter's Eyes," George Martin, newspaper man; male quartet; Brusiloff's orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.

5-5:30—Pastorale. Ballad program by mixed quartet and concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

5-6—Gilbert and Sullivan Gems. Review of "The Pirates of Penzance," by chorus and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

5:30-6:30—Blue Coal Revue. Augmented orchestra; Billie Dauscha; Fred Vettel; mystery sketch. CBS to CFRB, Toronto.

6:45-7—Adventures of Barbara Wayne. "The Inquisitive Sheriff." NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

7-7:15—The World's Business. Talk by Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce. CBS transcontinental

7:15-7:30—Jolly Time Revue. The Jolly Colonel; Jules Herbuveaux's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

7:15-7:30—Fray and Braggiotti, pianists. CBS transcontinental.

7:30-7:45—Theo Karle, tenor. Columbia Little Symphony Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

7:30-8—Iodent Club of the Air. Big Brother Bob Emery; Joe Rines's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WDAF, Kansas City.

7:45-8—Boswell Sisters, vocal trio. CBS transcontinental.

8-8:15—Enna Jettick Melodies. Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

8-9—Eddie Cantor; Dave Rubinoff's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW, Omaha.

8:15-8:45—"Music Along the Wires." Barry Devine, baritone; symphony orchestra, Dominico Savino, conductor. CBS to WGR, Buffalo.

8:15-9:15—Collier's Radio Hour. Talks, dramatic sketches and music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.

9:15-10:15—Through the Opera Glass. Opera review by soloists, chorus and concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

9:45-10:15—Kellogg Slumber Music Orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City.

10-10:30—Ernest Hutcheson, concert pianist; Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor. Second and Third Movements, Mendelssohn's "Concerto in G Minor"; first movement, Schumann's "Quintet." CBS transcontinental.

10:15-10:30—Land of Wonder and Fear. F. A. Mitchell Hedges, explorer. NBC—WJZ to WREN, Kansas City.

10:15-10:45—Best Sellers. Ted Weems's Orchestra; Ilo May Bailey, soprano. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

10:30-11—The Gauchos. Tito Guizar, Argentine tenor; Hernandez Brothers, Spanish instrumental trio; Vincent Sorey's tango orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

10:45-11:15—Sunday at Seth Parker's. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

11-11:30—Continental String Quartet. Toscha Seidel, first violinist. CBS transcontinental.

11:15-11:30—Ralph Kirbery, baritone. Joseph Stopak, violinist. NBC—WEAF to KOA, Denver.

11:30-11:45—Russ Columbo, baritone. NBC—WJZ to KFYR, Bismarck, N. D.

11:30-12—"Red" Nichols and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

Air Navigation

The Navigation of the Air, by Capt. Lealie S. Potter. New York: Harper & Brothers. $4.

NOT so very long ago many a pilot's notion of navigation was limited to the simple process of taking a ship aloft, heading in a general direction, and coming down at the desired destination—or somewhere else.

Well-marked air routes have changed much of that. But there still is a marked field in both commercial and private flying for the aviator who can take a map in one hand and a protractor in the other, put them together and determine his position.

Captain Potter's volume explains how this may be done and how the flier may perform most of the simple operations involved in over-land flying. It covers such things as the plotting of courses, variation and deviation, position lines, course correcting and compass-swinging. All of these operations are reduced in the text to the simple process of drawing a few well-chosen lines. Captain Potter is not at all concerned with detailed explanations of the reasons behind the processes which he outlines. He leaves matters of fundamental theory to other authors.

The reader who feels the lack of the theoretical explanation, however, may obtain some comfort from the fact that Captain Potter's flying experience includes 13 years in the Royal British Flying Corps and service on the Cairo-to-Bagdad air route, where he did not lack for experience in practical flying problems. The volume deals almost entirely with flight problems, in which points of reference may be compared with maps. The sextant is not completely overlooked, however—there is a photograph of one on the frontispiece

The chapter on meteorology which includes an attractive set of pictures will interest those who wish to learn the names of elementary cloud formations, and who are seeking a primary guide to the mysteries of weather maps.

EDUCATIONAL

Building Character Futures

By JAMES A. GOLDTHWAITE
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I CAN'T understand what is the matter with Robert. He is always getting into trouble. Last night he blew out all the electric fuses in the house and wrecked the radio, trying some new kind of hook-up. Last summer he was going to run away with a circus. He came to grief playing with homemade gliders, and flooded the house and ruined three ceilings trying to use a water turbine in the bath tub. His brother Sam is just the opposite. He has never given me a minute's anxiety. He studies hard and gets his lessons and never seems to want to do anything out of the way. I just can't understand why they're so different."

Every school-teacher knows this story, or one similar to it, by heart. The world is full of the Sams and the Roberts—the exemplary boys and the trouble-makers—and of mothers who sigh as they wonder why the Roberts can't be as comfortable to live with as the Sams.

The child who does things with a purpose is the very best kind of a child that this world produces. There is no premium anywhere, in childhood or out of it, for the sit-and-wait individual. Neither is there only one right way to train all children, no universal cure-all for the kinks of character that make fathers and mothers lie awake nights. The method that produces satisfactory results with the Sams may run to quick shipwreck with the Roberts.

"The key word in character training is study," said a father with deep insight into youthful responses. "When I realized that in my youngest boy I had a difficult case on my hands, I studied him as I would peer at an insect under a microscope. I tried to find out his peculiarities, his likes and dislikes and his good qualities, and work out a method to handle him accordingly."

The boy who is all the time getting into trouble does so because of a dynamic urge inside of him to go and find out things for himself, to come to grips with life, to get his doses of fact direct instead of secondhandedly through the medium of the printed page, as does Samuel. He goes to work with a purpose—to do something, to produce certain results, not intentionally harmful. The reason that his purposes sometimes go wrong and generate painful consequences is merely his lack of practice and experience. He is an experimenter in an unknown field—one of those to whom this weary old world looks for its leaders of progress and invention tomorrow. The obvious remedy is not to put a quencher on him but get him that experience and do it quickly.

"When I found my boy specializing on taking the doorbells apart and trying weird experiments with the radio, I put him where he would have a chance to study electricity under proper instruction," the father referred to above, remarked.

A 14-year-old lad who displayed a penchant for getting into fights was given an opportunity to satisfy his love for physical encounter, cured of incipient rowdyism and at the same time taught valuable lessons in self-control by being taken to a first-class boxing instructor twice a week. And so forth and so on.

But in addition to these Roberts who get into innocent tangles simply through their irresistible urge to do things and find out things, there is another group whose ways are less comfortable to ponder on. Their troubles are not outward, but inward—showing a taste for regrettable company, evincing a want of regard for the truth, giving evidence of a lack of dependability, and so on.

In my experience of a quarter of a century as a teacher, I have talked with dozens of anxious parents whose patience, love and good advice seemed poured out to no avail. And on the other side of the picture, I can recall as many spiritual, far-seeing mothers and fathers whose faith held dauntless and firm.

"I am building for character futures," said one of these wise ones. "Son doesn't seem to pay much attention to what we tell him, now. But in later years he will think back to his home and us, and remember what he saw and heard there. He won't forget—he can't forget."

This mother was planting seed that she knew would take years to germinate, yet she never feared but that the harvest would be sure and rich. And she was right. In times of stress and perplexity to come, a single word spoken by that mother, apparently unheeded at the time and lingering unrealized in the boy's thought, might be destined to come to the surface as a storm anchor to hold him on the course of right thinking and right doing.

A man admired for his character and achievements by a wide circle of acquaintances said to me:

"As a boy, I was heedless, imprudent, untrustworthy—about everything that I ought not to have been. But my mother never gave up, never lost faith, never ceased working for me and with me. Daily for years after I had left home she wrote me letters filled with priceless advice. I read them without taking them to heart, and kept on in my own way. And then finally the time came when I needed that teaching—or, rather, when I realized how much I needed it. Then I realized also that so permeated was my consciousness with her richness of spiritual life that I could no more have been unaffected by it than I could have failed to see the noonday sun in a cloudless sky. All those years it had been there, lying dormant. I thought back to the ideals that she had lived and taught. I read those letters over and over again. It was like finding a new life. If there is anything about me now that is worth while, it is due to that mother's faith and persistence in keeping on when anyone else would have given me up as a hopeless case."

BOYS' SCHOOLS

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EDUCATIONAL

Taught How to Read News

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

AN ENTIRELY new type of citizen may be developed when Chicago children throughout the public schools are taught how to read the daily newspaper. Reading the papers for truth and with discrimination, not accepting everything merely because it appears in print, is to be a definite part of the new reading course to be introduced in the schools this fall.

"If the training prescribed becomes a universal practice here," said Miss Rose A. Pesta, assistant superintendent of schools, who is in charge of these experiments and demonstrations, "boys and girls will become men and women with a keener power of judgment concerning the acts of public officials, the management of government, and the whole warp and woof of politics in community affairs."

The tremendous effect that the printed page has on grown-ups as well as boys and girls is not half realized by them, declared William J. Bogan, superintendent of schools. A great influence is wielded on people by what they see in print. Even when warned that the statements they are reading are not true, there seems to be a sacredness attached to what is served on the printed page.

"I have a boy," he said, "who frequently tosses out something to me that he has read in the newspaper, and which he thoroughly believes. I ask him, 'Where did you get that information?' and he tells me 'In the newspaper.' Then I ask, 'Well, do you know who wrote it?' and he generally does not. In trying to convince him that not everything is true just because it gets into the newspapers I give him an illustration.

"You see, son, a reporter comes into my office. He's just a big boy like you. I give him some information and he goes back to the office and writes it up for the newspaper. Sometimes, most of the time, he gets it right, but suppose he makes a mistake and says something that is not exactly true. Who is the wiser? Who will ever know the difference? How many people read it and think that it is all true because they saw it in the newspaper?"

Discrimination Needed

But even after an explanation such as this, it is difficult to discount what is seen in print, Superintendent Bogan said, and pointed out how necessary it is for all people, both big and little, to read with discrimination. Reading, he maintained, is by far the most important subject in the schools for most of the children, because it must be used in getting the other subjects of geography and history, and because it is used so much in later life.

"Complicated arithmetic, after all, is not so important," he continued, "except for the bankers or for professional people who need it in their particular work. The average person uses only the simplest arithmetic in his everyday life. He has to make a little change when he buys a newspaper, rides on the street car or makes a purchase, but there is nothing very complicated in it. Neither is penmanship so essential as reading, because most of us do not write much. But reading is indispensable."

The new reading course which is the culmination of several years of work among Chicago teachers and which Superintendent Bogan characterized as a "revival of learning" in the school system is worked out principally for the fourth, fifth and sixth grades, and takes care of two types of reading, that for getting information and that for pleasure.

Reading for information such as children do newspapers and in their textbooks should be done with an ability to weigh facts, to evaluate conflicting statements, and conflicting points of view, according to Miss Pesta.

"We want the children to develop skill and ability to get information from different sources, to be able to compare it, discuss it, and evaluate it. When they are reading informational matter they should constantly ask themselves whether the information is really sound. They should question whether the opinions and conclusions put forward are adequately supported by evidence. They should know whether they are reading a recent statement by one supposed to be an authority, or whether it is some ignorant person's opinion, or out-of-date information.

"I have visited classes where children were discussing some topic read in the newspapers when different children would pop up with entirely different versions of the subject. What one child read in one newspaper might not tally at all with what another read in a different paper. This shows them that they should not swallow it all whole and perhaps must wait for further information on the subject.

"Often a teacher will guide them to magazines, pointing out that in these the writers have written more deliberately than in most newspapers and the information is more complete."

As a Useful Tool

The new reading course also tries to direct the child to better reading. Not so much importance is placed on the classics as formerly because it is better, Miss Pesta said, to let him read what he likes first. If he wants to read about airplanes and radios, by all means let him do so and through this he can acquire a love for reading because he sees it is a tool to get whatever information he is looking for and enjoys.

"The main point is that we are not cramming facts into the children," she declared, "but showing them how to get facts and how to judge whether the facts they do get are accurate. We show them how to use the aids to reading such as the index, table of contents, marginal references and headings, which many grown people do not employ. Most grown-ups when handed a book will turn the leaves looking for a certain topic even when they know that they can find it more quickly by consulting the index."

The distinct contribution which this new reading course affords, according to Miss Pesta, is the definite analysis it gives of how to teach reading in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades, where children range from nine to 12 years in age, with a new emphasis on the differing vocabularies of the various types of books. The geography textbook, for instance, has certain technical terms quite remote from the language of the arithmetic, she said, and unless a child learns to interpret the meaning intended he will be reading only words.

Using several different textbooks so that more than one point of view can be compared was attempted in the Chicago schools many years ago but without much success. The introduction of free textbooks has encouraged a wider opportunity to consult more than one author. This will be stimulated still further by the reading course and will be practiced more generally throughout the schools, according to Miss Pesta.

"We expect the course to have some very far-reaching effects in the teaching of reading," she concluded, "and that boys and girls will learn how to read the printed page discriminately for information, and how to acquire a love for really good reading."

H. Armstrong Roberts

BROTHER'S "IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT" WITH SISTER RIGHT AFTER SCHOOL.

Many Educators Also Would Call It Important.

It might, indeed, be said to parallel the "extra-curricular" activities of high school and college. Children need a chance to develop skills, to give expression to boundless energy and to learn to steer a thing on wheels.

The Parent

Rockford, Ill.

Dear Editors:

The Christian Science Monitor contains so many helpful articles as well as news from all over the world, we joyfully look forward to its daily receipt. It is a newspaper one may so safely place in the hands of children, knowing they will find there the right kind of reading matter for the growing generation to become fine men and women.

It is with deep appreciation for the Parent column's many helpful suggestions that I wish to share a few we have found of value in our home.

As parents of two children, ages 9½ and 7 years, we have found it very helpful to try to express what we would have our children be. To appreciate only the beautiful and good in everyone and everything instead of criticizing and looking for defects brings so much joy! Parents may do much to cultivate or mar this quality which children so naturally possess. We may learn many lessons of love from the little ones.

While traveling across country recently, the children easily adjusted themselves to the daily routine of a tourist, that of sitting quietly in the car enjoying the beautiful scenery and various sight-seeing along the road (which incidentally was a most interesting real geography lesson) except for stopping for meals and at hotels at night. There was no "fussing" nor irritability. Children invariably express what is expected of them, and if their elders are serene and calm they will reflect it, sharing the interests along the way, with the others. There were times spent in singing, or sight reading from notes in the music books, also the reading of stories or "Snubs" from the Monitor and guessing games which the whole family enjoyed. When stopping for gas, there was the time for exchanging seats, each having his turn to sit with the driver. The children's interest was as keen as ours, and the suggestion of fatigue was never once voiced while riding almost constantly daytimes for three weeks—6300 miles.

We have found in teaching our children to be courteous, we must ourselves put into practice what we tell them. Patience in teaching children good table manners every day at home will make it a pleasure for the entire family to enjoy dinner out occasionally. One should be grateful to learn more patience.

I want to thank all who have contributed to the Parent column and have shared with us their helpful experiences. (Mrs.) M. C. K.

Fairoaks, Calif.

Dear Friends:

I wish to express my appreciation for the many helpful suggestions I have received from letters in the Parent column, and to add a few of our experiences.

Our family consists of three little boys, ages 5, 3 and 18 months. I find that the children are happiest when kept well occupied, so when they are watching me bake, iron, wash dishes, etc., we find much enjoyment in singing, counting and telling nursery rhymes or little stories. The Sunday School lessons also have a place in our conversation. Sometimes the older boy and I play a little game which helps him to learn the sounds of letters. I mention an object, such as tree. Then he tries to tell the letters he hears in the word, and pronounces the sounds of the letters. This also teaches him to spell.

I enjoy visiting with the children and try to show an interest in the things they like to talk about.

The 5-year-old likes to make things, and sometimes he tries something too difficult for him to do alone and calls upon me for assistance. Whenever possible, I take time to help him or show him how to do the work alone. I am usually rewarded by his doing something to help me.

I do not think children object to working if taught when very young to do what little things they can. They can put away their clothes, pick up toys, hang up their wraps and many other helpful tasks. Sometimes, if I do some of their work for them, I remind them of what I have done, and they thank me for it. I try to encourage the children to be courteous and respectful to each other, as well as to their parents.

I call Sunday "Sunday school day," to the children. This helps them to regard Sunday for the purpose of attendance.

To get children to eat food they do not usually like, we put the food on their plates just as if we knew they liked it and ask them not to say that they do not like a certain kind of food. We find that they will taste a little, and soon begin to like it, but we do not comment upon what has been eaten.

I find that if I maintain a joyous, happy disposition, the children will usually be so and have learned the importance of being calm and patient. I endeavor to encourage each member of the family to watch his conversation, and if we cannot think of something good to talk about, to remain silent. In my own experience the more I practice this the more I find that I do not have to be silent for want of something nice to say. We do not read or discuss unpleasant events before our children, and try always to keep their thoughts filled with good.

(Mrs.) E. O. W.

Could Not Help Being Educator

IF YOU want a real educational treat some autumn or winter week-end when an open fire and a good book is the best ever, provide yourself with "The Nun of the Ca'Frollo," by Clementine Bacheler and Jessie Orr White (Payson. $5). Don't let the title scare you off, especially you men teachers. It is really far from nunlike. It is a readable biography, including letters, of Henrietta Gardner Macy, an artist, who spent much of her life in Venice, and who was an educator of a most inspiring and unusual sort simply because she could not help being one. Her little school of Italian youngsters, some of them taken right off the streets, will share with you an unforgettable picture. One sees the babies busy at work, cooking, keeping house, learning by doing, living harmoniously with each other, with Miss Macy, with the dog. The educational ideals back of that little school at Murano are meaty. You may not agree fully with them. We confess to serious question concerning her policy of paying the children. But she was a thoughtful educator and a thoroughly fearless and progressive one, one is bound to admit, and an account of her school, together with the letters she has written about it to friends, leaves one further along the road than it found one.

Then there is Venice. You will feel as if you have been there again. Such a satisfying dream-Venice, of Ruskin, of San Marco and the Doge's Palace, of sunsets over the Grand Canal and the dome of Santa Maria della Salute. A golden Venice, like shot silk. A Venice of the Renaissance, where art and craftsmanship are comrades, where the laborer who works with his hands stops to survey a Tintoretto with discerning eyes, where under the guidance of a shining leadership like Henrietta Gardner Macy, the experience of making a model of the Doge's Palace recorded in that priceless chapter of The Hungary Boys could take place.

Nun? Not at all. Medieval in her Renaissance spirit, but essentially modern in her active and devoted service to mankind. "The Nun of the Ca'Frollo" was the name given her by Eleonora Duse, and a fragrant friendship between Miss Macy and the Duse lies captured between the pages of this book. We have tried to think of another title to press upon the two authors! The biography is so vigorous and genuine that we take issue with the merely delicate cameo quality this one suggests. The book has daintiness, to be sure, and shows exquisite sensibilities. But it is good reading for men as well as women and ought to provide a handful of fruitful and delightful hours.

M. J. T.

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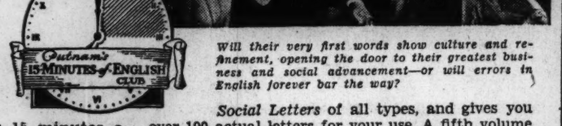

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FLUCTUATIONS ARE NARROW IN QUIET MARKET

Volume of Business Sharply Diminished—Tone Is Irregular

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP) — A steadying of activity, at the end of one of the most trying weeks of the year, was apparent in financial markets today.

Trading slackened in the stock market, and fluctuations were narrower, but a late flurry of selling gave the list a heavy tone at the finish.

The market had a fair rally in the early trading, but there were numerous losses of a point or two at the close, with a few wider drops.

The bond market was quieter, and some of the foreign issues improved. In foreign exchanges, sterling showed the best tone of the week, recovering about 10 cents, and at no time encountering severe pressure.

Commodities were marked by heavy profit-taking in silver, after yesterday's advance. The tendency in banking circles to discredit rumors of other nations slipping from the gold basis may have prompted much of the realizing.

Several of the pivotal shares were well supported, and closed only a little lower. U. S. Steel rose about a point, and American Can 2 in the early dealings. U. S. Steel was off 1, and American Can, a fraction, at the close.

Coca Cola again was a weak spot, dropping 5 points. Eastman lost as much. Union Pacific, Goodyear and Delaware & Hudson closed 3 to 4 lower.

American Telephone sold off two points, then rallied one. Other issues closing a point or so lower included Allied Chemical, American Water Works, Bethlehem Steel, Borden, General Motors and International Harvester.

International bankers said foreigners were doing at least as much buying in this market as selling now, and barring unforeseen developments, the situation in Europe should make this market attractive to free foreign funds. In one day this week, one banking house was said to have sold $500,000 worth of securities for foreign account, and bought $900.000.

The turnover in stock fell well below 1,000,000 shares today, compared to 2,400,000 last Saturday.

Week-end surveys of domestic business and trade failed to reflect impressive changes. Reports from the Youngstown steel area indicate some curtailment of production planned for next week. The automobile industry remains in the doldrums, but Detroit reports say that some makers have had good luck with price reductions.

Retail trade has been hampered by unseasonably hot weather this week, and some observers feel that wage reductions may have a temporarily adverse effect in some localities.

The cotton market sold off a little, closing 35 to 50 cents a bale lower.

In the foreign exchanges, French, Belgian and Swedish currencies were firm, while Dutch, Swiss and Norwegian were somewhat lower.

The Japanese yen was a little firmer, reflecting unofficial advices from Tokyo to Wall Street banking quarters that no change from the gold basis was contemplated.

Sterling, after ruling about 10 cents higher during much of the day, lost part of its gain.

The bond market showed signs of returning to more normal conditions today.

Trading was much less active than earlier this week, and fluctuations were not so wide. The price trend was irregular, but foreign obligations generally were higher. French 7s and 7½s, German 7s and German Central Agricultural Bank 6s of October, 1960, jumped about 1 point each.

The turnover in them, except the French 7s, was moderately active, but the trading in many foreign issues consisted of a few small, and even single, transactions. Belgian 7s of 1956 and Polish 7s were active and firm. United Kingdom 5½s of 1937 were one of the most active bonds of the whole list, and showed an easy tone.

The trend in domestic issues was not so plain. United States Treasury and Liberty loans generally were lower, although sales of them were light.

Railroad and public utility issues provided much of such activity as developed among the corporate loans. With a few exceptions changes in them were fractional and without a definite trend.

For instance, Cincinnati Gas & Electric series A 4s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s of 1966 and Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s of 1949 lost about one point each.

Refrigerator And Auto Concerns Gain

VARIOUS companies operating in what are classed as comparatively new industries are making excellent showings, as compared with last year. Illustrative of this is the record of Diamond T Motor Car Company, prominent motortruck manufacturer, and Copeland Products, Inc., maker of high-grade refrigerators.

The Diamond T concern states that its sales in August were 20 per cent ahead of the corresponding month last year and is the third month to show a sharp increase in volume over the like months of 1930. Unfilled orders indicate that the upward tendency is continuing through September.

The refrigerator company reported an increase of 43.7 per cent in August sales over August, 1930, both July and the following month breaking all records for those months. The net increase for the fiscal year to date is 21 per cent over the like 1931 period. Mr. Louis Ruthenburg, president, says the increase is indicative of the growth of the entire industry.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Sept. 25	Sept. 26
23½	8	1	Adams Express	800	9½	9	9		
33½	22½	2	Adams Millis	200	27½	27¼	27½		
108¾	84½	4.40	Air Reduction	3400	97	96	96½	97½	97½
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	7900	15	14½	14¾	14¼	14¼
12¾	3½		Allegheny Corp		4¾	4¾	4¾		
183¾	85½	6	Allegh pf ww XL		4	4	4		
42¾	14½	2	Allied Chem	1900	10	10	10	10	10
38	33¾	2.40	Allis Chalmers	100	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
134½	106½	7	Am Brake S&F	500	25¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
129¾	91	7	Am Brake S&F pf	110	108½	108½	108½		
153½	140	11	Am Can	9400	81½	78¾	78¾	79½	79½
38¾	8¾	1	Am Can pf	100	140	140	140		
89	60	7	Am Car & Fdy	400	11¼	10¼	10¼	11½	11½
46¾	34½	3†	Am Car & F pf	400	48½	48½	48½	11½	11½
14½	5¾		Am Chicle	20	48½	48½	48½	14½	14½
16	5		Am Com Alcohol	400	35¾	34½	35¾	35¾	35¾
33½	9		Am Encaustic T	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
51¾	14½		Am European	200	5	5	5	5	5
100	5½	7	Am & For Pow	400	10¾	10¼	10½	11	11
79½	32	7	Am & For Pow 7	24300	16½	15	15½	15	15
8	1		Am & For Pw 3pf	200	56	56	56	56	56
21¾	13½	2	Am Hide & L	200	27¾	27¾	27¾	30	30
26	6¼		Am Ice	100	31½	31½	31½		
23¾	8		Am International	1300	13¾	13	13½	13½	13½
39¾	5		Am Metal	3500	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
64½	18¼	1	Am Nat Gas pf	200	54	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
100	51¼	7	Am Power & Lt	90	58¾	57¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
84	62	4	Am P&L 5½% pf	600	20½	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
102	75	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	62	62	62	62	62
36½	13½	.60	Am Radiator	400	78¾	78	78	80¾	80¾
42	35	5	Am Rolling Mill	700	31¾	31¼	31½	9	9
58½	19¾	2	Am Shipbuilding	400	13½	13½	13¾	14¾	14¾
138½	99½	7	Am Smelt & Ref	20	37	37	37	38	38
31¾	9¼	1	Am Smelt & R pf	9800	38	25½	26½	26½	26½
113	91		Am Steel Fdries	300	100	100	100	99½	99½
48¾	37	2½†	Am Steel F pf	100	10	10	10	10	10
60	42	5	Am Stores	90	91	91	91		
108½	96	7	Am Sugar Ref	200	37¾	37½	37¾	37½	37½
201½	138½	9	Am Sug Ref pf	100	43	43	43	43½	43½
116½	82	7	Am Tel & Tel	100	99	99	99		
80¾	31	3	Am Type F pf	10400	140¼	138¾	138	139¾	
11¾	5¼		Am Wat W&E	10	93½	92½	92½	90	
40	20¾		Am Woolen	400	32	31	31	32½	
8¾	3		Am Woolen pf	500	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾	
48½	26		Am Zinc Lead&S	400	27¾	26½	26¾	27	
43¼	15¼		Am Zinc L&S pf	400	3¾	3¼	3¼	3½	
4½	1½		Anaconda Cop	100	27	27	27		
2¾	¾		Armour Ill A	5600	16½	16½	16¾	16½	
28¾	11¾	1	Armour Ill B	2900	1¼	1¼	1¼		
38¾	6		Art Metal Const	700	¾	¾	¾	1¼	
29¾	13½	2½	Asso Apparel Ind	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
203¾	105	10	Asso Dry Goods	200	5½	5½	5½		
108¼	98	5	Atchison T&SF	3200	115½	113½	113¾	121½	
23¾	11	1	Atchison pf	400	97¾	97	97		
54	37¼	4	Atl Refining	400	26¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	
295½	101¼	4†	Atlas Powder	400	13¾	11¾	11¾	12	
3½	½		Auburn Auto	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	29½	
6¾	2¾		Auto Sales	1900	119¼	118¼	118½	117	
			Aviation Corp Del	1700	3¼	3	3¼	3	

—B—

27⅞	8		Baldwin Loco	400	9	8¾	9	8¾	
104½	53	7	Baldwin Loco pf	10	53	53	53	53	
87½	51	5	Balt & Ohio	2500	36¼	34¾	34½	35	
66¾	36	3½	Bangor & Aroos	200	36	34	34	34½	
14½	5		Barnsdall A	300	9	9	9		
81	48	4	Beatrice Creamery	400	6	5¾	5¾	6	
111	98	7	Beatrice Cr pf	400	48½	48	48	48¾	
6½	1¾		Belding Hem	100	98	98	98		
25½	14¾	1	Bendix Aviation	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	6¼	
70¾	29¾	2	Bethlehem Steel	400	17½	16¾	16¾	17½	
123¾	90	7†	Beth Steel pf	9800	32¼	31½	31½	32½	
43	30¾	1¾	Bohn Alum & Br	200	36¾	36¾	36¾		
76½	43½	3†	Borden	400	26¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	
39¾	11½	1	Borg Warner	2900	45¾	44¼	44¾	45	
33¼			Botany Mills A pf	800	14¾	13½	13½	14½	
22¾	8¼	1½	Briggs Mfg	100	2	2	2		
4¼	1		Brockway	1200	10½	9¾	9¾	9½	
69¾	29¾	4	Brooklyn Man T	300	1½	1½	1½	1	
95¼	78¾	6	Brooklyn M T pf	1400	43	42	42	41	
129¾	95	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	79	79	79	78¾	
15	4½		Brunswick Balke	400	94¾	93¾	95¾	97	
34⅞	8		Bucyrus E cv pf	600	43¼	41½	41½		
13	4½	1	Budd Wheel	200	9½	9½	9½	8¾	
69¾	15½		Byers	700	5¾	5¾	5¾	18¾	

—C—

13⅜	½	..	Callahan Z & L	1000	⅜	⅜	⅜		
43¾	23½	..	Calumet & Ariz	400	27½	25	25	27	
11¾	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼	
45¾	14½	1½	Canada Dry	1500	18½	18	18½	18¾	
28	17¾	1.60	Canadian Pacific	1800	16¾	15¾	15¾	16¼	
16	7	..	Cannon Mills	200	19½	19½	19½	9¾	
36⅜	29	3	Capital Admin	200	25	25	25	7¾	
131½	42½	..	Capital Admin pf	200	29	29	29		
116	53	7	Case Thresh	12500	45¾	43¾	44½	44½	
52½	14¾	3	Case Thresh pf	10	70¼	70¼	70¼		
26	13	..	Caterpillar Trac	400	15¾	15	15	15½	
16	4	..	Cavanagh D pf	10	13	13	13		
37¾	14	..	Celanese Corp	200	6½	6½	6½	7¼	
8¼	2½	..	Celotex Co pf	40	16¾	16¾	16¾		
30¼	9¾	1	Century Ribbon	500	5¾	5	5	5½	
23¼	4	..	Cerro de Pasco	11000	17¾	15¾	16¼	16	
54½	21¾	3	Checker Cab Mfg	200	5	5	5		
46½	24½	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1200	24	23	23	23¼	
7¾	3¾	..	Ches & Ohio	2100	29¾	28½	28½	29¼	
27½	15	..	Chi & Gt West	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	
15¾	4¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1500	18¾	18	18	18¼	
15½	5	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1100	5¾	5½	5¾		
35	11	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	5	5	5	5	
90	44	6	Chi R I & P 6%	200	16	16	16	16	
23	8	3	Chi Yellow Cab	300	45	45	45		
33¾	9½	1	Childs Company	40	16	10¾	12	9	
25¾	12½	..	Chrysler	300	12	12	12	11¾	
37⅝	27	3.60†	Cities Ice & Fuel	6500	14¾	13½	13⅞	14¼	
170	119¾	7.50	Coca Cola	400	30	29¼	30	30	
50½	32½	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	7500	125	119¾	120	135	
104¾	88	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	400	32¾	32½	32¾		
35¾	19¾	2‡	Columbia Gas	600	92	90	92	90	
111⅝	45¼	5	Columbian Carb	4500	31½	29¾	29¾	20½	
18¾	3½	.50	Columbia Graph	2800	47½	46¼	46½	47¾	
22¼	11	1	Comm Credit	200	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	
92	76½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	200	11½	11½	11½	11	
34	16½	2	Comm Inv Tr	10	84	84	84	84	
21½	9¾	1	Comm Solvents	200	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½	
12	5¾	.40	Comwith & So	1700	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¾	
100¾	77	6	Comwlth&S 6pf	2900	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾	
34¼	29	2	Conde Nast Pub	200	79	79	79	79	
14¾	6¾	1	Congoleum Nairn	100	30	30	30	29½	
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	12¾	
18½	9¾	2	Consol Film I pf	400	6	5¾	6	5¾	
109¾	71½	4	Consol Gas	200	10	10	10	10¼	
107	101¼	5	Consol Gas pf	8500	75	72	72¾	72¼	
¾	½	..	Consol Textile	200	101½	101½	101½	101¾	
3	⅞	..	Cont Baking A	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3¾	⅞	..	Container B	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
77¼	44½	6	Cont Baking B	200	1	1	1	1	
62¾	38½	2½	Cont Baking pf	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18¾	5¼	..	Cont Can	700	50	48¾	50	49	
51¾	23¾	2.40	Cont Dia Fibre	200	39¾	39	39	38½	
12	4½	1½	Cont Insurance	200	5½	5½	5½	5½	
12	5	..	Cont Motors	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25	
12	1¼	..	Cont Oil	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
86⅜	44	3	Cont Shares	1200	7¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
18	4	2	Corn Products	800	2	2	2	1¾	
34½	20	2†	Coty	3000	45¾	44½	44½	44½	
19¾	11¼	..	Cream of Wheat	700	4½	4½	4½	4½	
38¼	18¼	2.40	Crex Carpet	100	21	21	21	21	
67¾	2	..	Crown Cork & S	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	11¾	
106	62	7	Crown Zellerback	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	19½	
1½	½	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
48⅝	35¾	4	Cuban Dom S	20	62	62	62	62¾	
100	58	4	Cudahy Packing	200	½	½	½	½	
118⅝	106	7	Curtis Pub'g	200	37½	37½	37½		
5¾	1¾	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	58	58	58	59	
8½	2¾	..	Curtis-Wright	200	100	100	100		
112	88	7	Curtis Wright A	900	2¼	2	2½	2½	
107	85	8	Cushman 7%	1400	3	2¾	3		
			Cushman 8%	20	90¾	90¼	90¼	88	
				10	86	86	86	86	

—D—

23	5½		Davison Chem	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	6	
157¼	98	9	Del & Hudson	400	105	100	100	104½	
102	39½	4	Del Lack & W	200	36½	34¾	34¾	36½	
23	13	1	Diamond Match	400	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¾	
28½	24¾	1½	Diamond M pf	200	24¼	24¼	24¼	25	
13½	8¾	1	Dome Mines	300	9	9	9	9¼	
107	66¼	4	Du Pont de Nem	6000	69¼	67½	68	68½	
124¾	116	6	Du Pont deb	300	116½	116	116	116½	

—E—

185¾	107	..	Eastman Kodak	2100	114	107	108	113	
135	128¾	6	Eastman Kod pf	40	135	135	135		
21½	7¼	1.60	Eaton Axle&Spg	500	9½	9	9	8¾	
69	35½	..	Ettington S pf	200	53	53	53	54	
74¾	37	4	Elec Auto-Lite	6800	39	37½	38	39	
110	98	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	200	2	2	2	2	
60¾	23¼	1	Elec & Mus Ind	1000	4¼	4	4	4¼	
108¼	80¼	7	Elec Pow&Lt	2000	25¾	24	24	24½	
98¼	71	6	Elec Pow&L pf	200	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	
66	30	4	Elec Pow&L 6% pf	300	71	71	71	73	
38¾	25	3½	Elec Stor Bat	100	35	35	35	38	
123⅞	3½		Equitable Off Big	400	25½	25	25¾	25¾	
			Eureka Vacuum	200	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¾	

—F—

109⅞	57½	7	Fairbanks M pf	20	58	58	58		
7½	4	.40	Fed Motor Tr	100	4	4	4		
15½	3½		Fed Screw W	100	3½	3½	3½		
30	25	1.20	Fed Water Serv	100	27½	26¾	26¾		
56¼	25¾	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	400	27½	26¾	27		
21½	13	1	Firestone T & R	400	15¼	15	15		
63	41	2½	Firestone T&R pf	100	58¾	58	58½		
3	1½		First Nat Stores	200	49	48½	49		
64½	13	2	Fisk Rub 1pf	150	½	½	½		
32½	18		Foster-Wheeler	100	15	14¾	15		
38¾	9	4	Fourth Nat Inv	400	21½	20½	20¾		
75	67	7	Fox Film A	1200	9¾	9	9		
43¼	17	3	Franklin Sim pf	10	69¾	69¾	69¾		
			Freeport Texas	700	19	18¼	18¼		

—G—

80	27½	5	Gabriel Snub A	200	2½	2½	2½		
73½	47¼	4	Gamewell	20	27½	27½	27½	27½	
47	11	3	Gen Am Tnk Car	100	48½	48½	48½	49½	
9¾	4¼		Gen Asphalt	300	12	12	12	12	
65	17		Gen Bronze	100	4¾	4¾	4¾		
54¾	29½	1.60	Gen Cable A	100	11½	11½	11½	11¾	
12½	11¼	.60	Gen Cable pf	50	21	17	20	21	
86	39¾	3	Gen Elec Sp	3400	31½	30¾	30¾	31¾	
8½	3	.30	Gen Foods	100	11½	11½	11½	11¾	
35¾	23¾	2.60	Gen Gas & E A	900	41¾	40½	40½	40½	
50	35	3	Gen Ital Edison	400	34¾	34¾	34¾	35	
100¼	96	6	Gen Mills	200	36	35¾	35¾	36½	
48	37½	3	Gen Mills pf	100	96	96	96		
103¾	75	5	Gen Motors	8900	38¾	37½	37½	38½	
23	4¾	..	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	98	98	98	98½	
9½	1¾	..	Gen Pub Service	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6	
74¾	23	3	Gen Realty	100	1¾	1¾	1¾		
67¾	28	3	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	23	23	23	1½	
15½	1½	..	Gen Refractories	400	29	28	28	29	
38¾	10	..	Gen Thea Equip	100	¾	¾	¾	20½	
76¾	51	5	Gillette Saf Raz	500	13¼	12½	13¼	13½	
16¼	7	..	Gillette S R pf	300	51	51	51	53½	
43½	18½	2½	Glidden	300	7½	7¾	7¾	7¾	
20¾	6¾	..	Gold Dust	700	21¾	20¾	20¾	21¼	
53¾	30¾	2	Goodrich	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
91	63	7	Goodyear	1900	32	29	29	32½	
6½	2	..	Goodyear 1pf	100	68	65	65	69½	
22¾	8½	..	Graham-Paige	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
25½	6¾	..	Granby	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	7	
18⅞	10¾	1‡	Grand-Sil Stores	600	7	6¾	6¾	8¾	
46	34¾	2	Grand Union	300	11¾	11	11	11	
39¾	17	2	Grand Un pf	100	35	34¾	35	34¾	
48	25¾	3	Granite City Stl	100	17½	17½	17½	17	
89¾	39	4	Grant (WT)	100	42	39¾	39¾	39¾	
23½	14½	3	Great Nor pf	100	32	32¾	32¾	32¾	
11¾	6½	2	Great Nor Ore	300	15	15	15	14¾	
36½	26½	7	Great W Sug pf	100	7	7	7	7	
8¾	2	..	Grisby-Grunow	600	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾	

—H—

16¾	11	1.20	Hall Printing	100	12	11¾	12	12	
44¼	23¼	1	Harbison Walker	100	23¾	23	23	23¼	
20	5	..	Havana El pf	200	5¾	5½	5½		
3	1¾	..	Hayes Body	20	2¾	2¾	2¾	1¾	
58	38	3	Hercules Powder	200	1¾	1¾	1¾		
103¾	77	5	Hershey Choc	100	80	80	80	78	
104	85¾	6	Hershey Choc pf	100	88	88	88	88	
138	81	6†	Homestake M	100	84	84	84	84	
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	100	34	34	34	34	
14½	8¼	..	Houston Oil new	100	34	34	34	34	
65	37	4	Household Fin pf	100	57½	57½	57½	57½	
29½	13	2	Howe Sound	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	
64¾	37	3½	Hudson & Man	300	33½	31½	31½	31½	
			Hudson Motor	500	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾	
29	10	..	Hupp Motors	700	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾	

—I—

39	26	4	Ill Central	100	29¾	29½	29¾	30¼	
8	2	..	Indian Motor pf	100	12½	12½	12½		
24¾	6¾	..	Indian Refining	800	3½	3½	3½		
11½	6¾	..	Ingersol-Rand	100	66	66	66		
34	8	..	Inspiration Cop	300	8	8	8	8	
18	6	..	Interboro Rap T	1400	11¼	10¼	10¾	11	
81½	10¾	..	Interlake Iron	100	5	5	5	5	
179¾	117	9†	IntAgr ppf	100	8	8	8	8	
62½	31	4	Int Business M	300	125¼	120¾	120¾	121	
			Int Cement	100	31	31	31	31¾	
38¾	16	..	Int Combustion	100	21	21	21	21¾	
60½	20¾	2½	Int Combus pf	200	1	1	1	1	
31	16	..	Int Harvester	300	28	27¾	27¾	30	
73½	26	4	Int Hydrosles	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	18	
18¾	4¾	..	Int Match pf	200	8	8	8	8	
30½	8¾	.40	Int Mer Marine	100	8	8	8	8	
10¾	2	..	Int Nickel	30900	13¾	13	13¼	13½	
6	1½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	400	2	2	2	2	
4½	1½	..	Int Pap&Pow B	400	2	2	2	2	
62½	13	..	Int Pap&Pow C	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1	
16½	3	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13¾	3	..	Int Print Ink	100	13	13	13		
43	27½	3	Int Rys Cen Am	250	7¾	7¾	7¾		
84	44	3	Int Salt	200	17	16¾	16¾	16¾	
24½	10	1	Int Shoe	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	3	
20½	10½	1	Nevada Cons Cop	3900	11¾	10¾	10¾	10	
41	3	..	Newport Co	700	19	18¾	18¾	18¾	
24½	..	..	Newton Steel	300	55½	55½	55½	55½	
132¼	57¼	4	NY Central	100	44¼	43¾	43¾	43¾	
237	130	5	NY Dock	8100	64½	62½	62½	63¼	
12½	2½	..	NY & Harlem	100	14	14	14		
94½	38½	4	NY Investors	340	134½	130	130½	132	
12¾	3¼	..	NY NH & H	1200	3	2½	2¾	2¾	
13¾	5¾	..	NY Ship	1400	43¾	40¾	40¾	43¼	
118	109¾	7	NY Ont & W	100	4	4	4	3½	
217	123	10	NY Steam 7%	200	9½	9½	9½	8¼	
93	80¼	4	Noranda M	100	109¾	109¾	109¾	110½	
11	4½	..	Norfolk & West	1400	145	14	14½	14	

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Great Britain's Suspension of Gold Payments Monopolizes Spotlight

The week has been one of momentous occurrences in business and international finance. Perhaps the most outstanding event since the stock market crashed late in 1929 commanded the attention of the world. It was the suspension of gold payments by Great Britain.

To all but those in close touch with the situation, Great Britain off the gold standard, even temporarily, presented a surprising picture. The British tradition in regard to that country's credit position has been valiantly upheld for a number of difficult years. Recent large international credits to Great Britain were looked upon as fortifications to protect the pound sterling. The readjustment of the British monetary standard, however, proved inevitable.

A notable aspect of this far-reaching development was the calm manner in which the news was received in the United States. There was a very evident inclination to look upon Great Britain's move as a constructive factor. The economic interdependence of all important nations has been clearly demonstrated the last two years, and it is felt that marked improvement in any one of the leading commercial countries must have effect upon all the others.

Effect on Employment

And with British currency less valuable, business in that country is expected to improve. The expectation is based on the fact that when money's value is reduced the value of commodities increases. Rising prices for commodities induce forward buying, and a general gain in business activity results. It is felt that Great Britain, in allowing the pound to be deflated, has taken a big step toward solving her employment problem.

Attention naturally has centered on financial markets rather than on business conditions the last few days.

A general unsettlement of foreign exchange markets followed the suspension of British gold payments. The pound jumped about erratically. At one time it fell to $3.45 at New York, subsequently recovering to $3.80.

The stock markets in all leading financial centers responded in some measure to the news from Great Britain.

At London and all European cities except Paris, the stock markets were closed at the beginning of the week. New York opened as usual, however, and the steady behavior of the American market was noteworthy.

Some selling was induced by the international news, but it was less than was expected, and a sharp rally in prices soon developed. Short selling was forbidden. Later in the week, when the ban on short selling was lifted, prices rose spectacularly, contrary to expectations in many quarters.

Shorts Await Chance

The heavy pressure exerted by bears on Thursday and early in Friday's session explained their earlier reticence. It was apparent they had decided to let prices rise considerably before starting the bear attack. Tightening up of short-sale control late in the week caused further rallies.

On Wednesday the London market reopened. The tone was decidedly cheerful and continued fairly encouraging through the week. A feature of the late trading, however, was the switching of investment buying from British funds to issues having a dollar basis.

With the reopening of the London exchange, rallies took place in numerous other markets. Paris, Amsterdam, Rome and Milan showed improvement. Stock price trends the world over during the rest of the week were less certain. The Berlin Boerse remained closed.

Business conditions in most countries continue quiet. The expected fall upturn in the United States has been less marked than usual. The gain is felt to have been merely postponed, however, and is expected to be, if less sharp, somewhat more extended than in other years.

Wage cuts in a number of the United States' leading corporations were announced this week.

A favorable sign in American business indicators is the continuance of the rise in bank clearings. These clearings were only slightly less than the exceptionally heavy total reported last week, and with that exception were the highest of any week since the middle of July. As compared with the like period of last year, a decline of 15.6 per cent was reported by Dun's service.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
October	6.15	6.16	6.02	6.06	—.09
December	6.31	6.35	6.24	6.26	—.08
January	6.43	6.43	6.36	6.36	—.08
March	6.64	6.64	6.54	6.56	—.06
May	6.83	6.83	6.71	6.74	—.06
July	6.99	7.01	6.87	6.89	—.09

Spots 6.30, down 10 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	6.10b	6.09	6.02	6.02	b—.07
December	6.33	6.33	6.24	6.25	—.07
January	6.43	6.43	6.34	6.35	—.08
March	6.60	6.61	6.54	6.55	—.08
May	6.79	6.80	6.71	6.71	—.08
July	6.98	6.99	6.89	6.89b	—.09

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	4.50	4.79	4.50	4.70	—.18
December	4.52	4.78	4.52	4.69	—.16
January	4.55	4.80	4.55	4.71	—.17
March	4.58	4.85	4.58	4.77	—.15
May	4.65	4.89	4.64	4.82	—.16
July	4.70	4.96	4.70	4.87	—.16

Spots 5.08, down 11 points. Tone at close easier. Sales 14000; (American) 4300.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
October	67.00b	69.00	+1.00
November	68.05b	68.00	
December	72.00	68.00	
January	68.00b	68.00	
February	68.00b	68.00	
March	68.50b	68.00	
April	71.00	67.50	

b—Bid. Tone at close quiet.

TIN CURTAILMENT

The Malay States, which previously had failed to stay within the quota, have agreed to reduce tin output to 40 per cent capacity.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	94½	94⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	54⅛	53
Alleghany Corp 5s '48	56	56
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	37	35
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	58	57
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	84	78
Amer Inter 5½s '49	76	76
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '48	13⅛	13¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	100	99⅞
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅛	103¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅛	106¼
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	104⅞	104⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	104⅞	104⅞
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107¾	107
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	101	101
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	100	100
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	90⅜	90
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	45	45
Armour & Co 4½s '39	70	70
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	56¼	56
Armstrong Cork 5s '60	90	90
Associated Oil 6s '35	103⅛	103
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96	96
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	107	106½
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	95	95
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	34¼	34¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	37	36½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	34	34
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	42¾	42
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	99⅜	98⅝
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	85½	84⅝
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	103⅛	103⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	85	85
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	97⅛	97⅛
Beldinig Hem 6s '36	99¼	99¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107¾	107¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	111	111
Boston & Maine 5s '55	87⅛	86⅞
Boston & Maine 5s '67	86⅞	85⅝
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106	106
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '58	92	91½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	104	103½
Bur C & N 5s	59	59
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	96	95¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	90	84⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	88	86
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	90	89
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87½	85¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	93¼	93½
Can North 4½s '35	93½	92⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	106	105
Can North deb 7s '40	102½	102
Can Pacific deb 4s	63	63
Can Pacific 4½s '46	77	76¼
Can Pacific 4½s '60	77	77
Can Pacific 5s '44	95½	95½
Can Pacific 5s '54	84⅛	84
Can South 5s A '62	100½	100½
Carolina Cen 4s	45¼	45¼
Cen District Tel 5s	104½	104½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	93	93
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	102½	102½
Certainteed 5½s '48	47	46¼
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	14	13
Ches Corp 5s '47	80	80
Ches & O cv 4½s A '92	92	92
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	98⅛	98½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	102	101½
Chicago Dist El Gen 6s	104½	103½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	20	19½
Chicago & Erie 1st	103	102
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	103¼	103¼
Chicago M St P&Pac adj 2000	13	12½
Chicago M St P&Pac 5s '75	38	38
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	79	79
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	70½	68½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	55	53¾
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	98	98
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	78	76
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	102½	102¾
Chicago R I&P rfg 4s '34	81⅝	80½
Chicago R I&P 4½s '52 A	71¾	71¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	105½	105½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	106	105½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	114	114
Chile Copper 5s '47	98⅛	98⅛
Cin Gas & Elec 4½s '58 A	62	61
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	93¼	92¾
Colonial Oil 6s '38	88¼	88¼
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	39¾	39
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	91½	90½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99½	99½
Con Inv Trust 5½s '49	95¼	94¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	100¾	100½
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	104	104
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106	105½
Container Corp 5s ct '43	20¾	20½
Continental Products 5s '34	103¾	103¾
Container Corp 6s '46	46	45
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	60¼	60¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	30	29½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	48	48
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	59¼	59¼
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103⅜	103⅛
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93¾	93⅜
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	103½	103½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	79½	79½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	38¾	38⅜
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	100⅛	100⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104	104
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	84	84
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	95	95
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104	104
Erie RR ref 5s '67	58	58
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	97	97
Fla East Coast 5s '74	11	11
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	15	12
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102	102
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	87	87
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	25	18¼
Goodrich 6s '45	50	49
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	88	88
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	85½	84½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	97	95½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103¼	102
Great Northern 4½s '61	96	96
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	90¾	90⅝
Great Northern 7s '36 A	102	101¼
Houston Oil 5½s '40	48	48
Hudson Coal 5s '62	83	82
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	47	46½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	67	67
Humble Oil 5s '37	90	89½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅜	100⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	101¾	100⅝
Ill Central 4½s '66	105⅛	105⅛
Ill Central 6½s '36	53	52
Ill Central CBtL&NO 5s '63 A	93⅛	91
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	85¼	85⅛
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	103	102½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	87	86
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	82¼	81¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	66¾	63½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	62	60
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	53½	53
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	74	74
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	36¼	36
Int Paper 6s '55	70	68½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	43	43
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	53	53
In Tel & Tel 5s '55	69	67
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	61½	60¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	103½	103½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	74	74
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	91½	90¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101	100¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	99	99
Lautro 6s '54	92½	91¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	89½	89¼
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	97½	97½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 6s '23	91	90
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	100¾	100¾
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	39	39
L&N unif 4s '40	102¼	102¼
L&N rfg 5s 2003	95¼	95¼
Manhat Ry cons 4s '90	98	98
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	41	41
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	89	89
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103	103
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	100¼	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99¾	99¾
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	3	3
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	45¼	45¼
Min StP & SSM 6s '46	93⅜	93⅜
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	39¾	39¾
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	87¾	81
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	83	83
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	67	67
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	67	67
Mo Pac 5s I '81	67½	66½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	67¼	67
Montana Power 5s '43	54½	54
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	103	102¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	70	70
Nat Steel 5s	98½	95½
Nat RR of Mex 4½s '26 A	83¾	82½
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	2½	2½
N O T & M 6s B '54	38	38
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	45	42
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	86½	86½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	87¼	86⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	98½	98½
NYC&HR 4½s B	84¾	84¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	88¾	84¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	94⅞	94⅛
NY Chi & StL 4½s '74	81¼	80¾
NY Chi & StL 6s '32	60	60
NY Dock Co 4s '51	67½	67½
NY Edison 5s '44	69	69
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108	104¾
NY G&EL&P pur m 4s '49	113¼	113¼
NY G&EL&P 5s '48	99¾	98¾
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	100½	110½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	100½	99¾
NY Railway inc 6s '65	102½	102½
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	1¾	1¾
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	41	41
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	107¼	107¼
Norf & W con 4s '96	103⅛	103⅛
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	95	95
North Am Co 5s '61	32	32
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	88¾	87¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	93½	93½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	105	104½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60¾	60⅜
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	90¾	90⅛
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	99¾	98
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102¼	102
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106½	106
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	102½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	105¾	105
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101¾	101¾
Paramount Public 5½s '50	67	67
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	6	6
Penn Dixie Cement 6s' 41	54	54
Penn Railroad con 4s '43	50	50
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	102	102
Penn Railroad 6½s '36	30	29½
Penn Railroad 6½s '63	91½	90½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	91	91
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	101	100⅝
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	104½	104½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	104½	104½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	87	87
Philadelphia Co 5s '44	96¼	94¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	95½	95½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	103⅛	103⅛
Phil & Read C&I 5s '42	62	62
Phil Railway 4s	39	39
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	93¼	93¼
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '78	100	100
Portland Gen Elec 6½s '60	77½	77
Poco Coll 8s	80¾	80¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	41	40
Pub Svc E&G 4½s	96½	96
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102½	102
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	103	102
Pure Oil 5½s '37	79½	79⅛
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	88	87
Revere Cop & Br 6s '47	78	78
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	20½	20¼
Richfield Oil Co of Cal ct	20½	20¼
Rochester Gas 5½s '47	104½	104⅛
Rock I Ark&Los 4½s '34	78	78
St Louis I M&S 4s R&G div '53	90	89
St Louis RM&Pac 5s '55	49	49
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	51¾	50½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	36	34½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	37	37
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	103⅞	103⅞
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	83½	83⅛
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	3¼	3¼
Seabd AL 6s ct	1	1
Seabd AL con 6s' 45	3¼	3¼
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	3½	3½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	82⅜	82⅜
Shell Union 5s '47	66¾	66⅛
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	66⅝	66½
Shubert Theater 6s' 42	8¾	8¾
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101½	101½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	44¼	43¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	83	83
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	88	87
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	99½	98¾
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	96½	96
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	88½	88½
Smith A O 6½s '33	101¼	101¼
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105	105
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	96	96
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '85	15	15
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	80½	80½
do 4½s '81	80	80
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	90¾	90¾
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	62½	62
Southern Ry con 5s '94	100⅜	100½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	87	87
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	106¼	106
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	103	102½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	99¾	99¾
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	28¾	28¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	20	20
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	105	104½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	45	45
Texas Corp 5s '44	85	85
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	89½	89
Third Ave rfg 5s '60	75½	75½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	45	44½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	30½	30
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102½	101
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	101¾	102
Union Oil Cal 6s '45 rcts ww	101¾	101
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	80	80
Union Pacific 4s '68	98	97½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	88	80
United Ry St Louis 4s '34	94	93
US Rubber Co 5s '47	54¾	54¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	62	61
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	99	99
Util Podw & Lt 5s '50 ww	10	10
Victor Fuel 5s	49	47
Virginia Ry 5s '52	10	10
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	99½	99
Virginia & S'west. cons'6s '60	101	101
Wabash RR 4½s '78	98	98
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	36¼	36¼
Wabash RR 5s B '76	95½	95½
Wabash RR 5½s '75	40	40
Wabash RR 5s D '80	38	38
Walworth 6s '45	40	39
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	34½	34½
Warner Sugar 1s 7s '41	39	39
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	105½	105½
Warren Bros 6s	40½	40½
Wset Pa Pow 5s A '63	86	86
West Pa Pow 5s C '56	108	108
Western Electric 5s '44	105	105
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	104½	104
Western NY & Pa 4s '43	100	100
Western Union 5s '51	91¼	91
Western nUion 5s '60	98½	98½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	80½	80½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102½	102½
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	7	7
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	97½	97½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	87¼	86¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	86	86
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 B	87¼	87

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Sep26	Last Sep25
3½s '47	101.16	101.16	101.16	101.20
1st 4½s '47	102.18	102.15	102.17	102.20
4th 4¼s '38	104.12	104.6	104.7	104.12
US 3¾s '43 May	100.26	100.12	100.12	
US 3¾s '43 Jan	100.31	100.12	100.12	
US 3¾s '47	100.26	100.20	100.20	101.00
US 3½s '49	103.30	103.18	103.18	104.00
US 4s '54	106.00	105.4	99.15	99.26
US 4¼s '52	109.31	109.4	109.4	106.00
US 3s '55	98.29	98.16	98.19	98.30

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	41	41
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	84	84
Akershus 5s '63	70½	70½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	21	21
Antioquia 7s B '45	21	21
Antioquia III 7s '57	15¼	15¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	45	43½
Argentine Gov 6s Nov '59	44¾	44¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	43⅝	43⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	44	43½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	44	44⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	43½	43⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	44¾	44⅜
Argentine Gov 6s&5T A	44½	43⅜
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	44½	43½
Australia 4½s '56	33	33
Australia 5s '55	41	41
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	55	52¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	100	99⅞
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	31½	30
Belgium (King) 6s '55	93	92
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	92	92
Belgium (King) 7s '56	97	97
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	92¾	92
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	32	30¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	39	37
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	37	36
Berlin Elec 6s '55	34	34
Bogota (City) 8s '45	30¼	30
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '40	31	31
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	10	9
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	9	9
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	11¾	11¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 8s '52	100	100
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	20	19
Brazil (US) 8s '41	19½	19½
Brisbane 5s '58	25	25
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	33	33
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	33	22
Bulgaria 7s '67	39	38
Bulgaria 7½s '68	38	22
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	38	37¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	22	22
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	94	92½
Canada (Dom) 4s '52	83¾	83
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	98½	95¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	13	12½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	18	17
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	29¾	27
Chile (Rep) 6s '80	12	12
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	15½	14½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	15½	14⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	14½	14
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	16½	16½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	23	22½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	15	14
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	34	34
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	39	39
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	27	26
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	27	26
CostaRica (Rep) 7s '51	44½	43
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	89¾	86
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	76	76
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	108	108
Cudi (Rep) 6½s '50	105	104
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	101	100
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	100½	99¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	61½	61½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	83½	80
Denmark (King) 6s '42	82¼	82
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	80	79½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	55	55
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	51	50
Duke Price Power 8s '66	90	90
Dutch El 6s '47	96¼	93½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	95¼	92½
Fiat 7s '46 war	4	4
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	78½	78
Frameric an Dev 7½s '42	48	46
Frankfort 6½s '53	98	98¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	31	30
French (Rep) 7½s '41	69	69
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	119	118¾
German 7s '49	50	50
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	46	46
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	43¼	43¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	43	42½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	48	45
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 reis	29¾	29
Germ El Pow '53	38	38
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	43	43
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	49¾	49¾
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	38	38
Graz 6s '54	35	35
Greek 6s '68	35	35
Haiti (Rep) 6s '53	32	32
Hansa 6s '39 ww	62	61
Harpen 6s '49 ww	32½	32½
Helsingfors 6½s '60	55	55
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61 B	49½	49
Hungary Mun 7s '46	35	34
Iisoder Steel 6s '48	38	38
Irish Free State 5s '60	38	38
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	90	88
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	84	83
Italy (King) 7s '51	78	78
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	91	90
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	86½	86½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '31	74	72¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	91¾	91½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	102	101½
Karstadt 6s '43	38	37
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	36	33
Lombard El 7s '52 sw	53	53
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	44¾	44¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	66	66
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100	100
Mex 4s A '04	20	20
Milan (City) 6½s '52	25½	25
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	66	66¼
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	13¾	13
Montevallo 7s '57 ww	80	80

	High	Low
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	19⅞	19⅞
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	99⅛	98½
New South Wales 6s '57	32	32
Nord Rys 6½s '50	100	100
Norway (King) 5s '63	89¼	88⅜
Norway (King) 5½s '65	89¼	88½
Norway (King) 6s '43	92¼	92¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	93¾	93¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	93¾	92¾
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92¾	92¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	81½	81½
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	86¾	85¾
Oslo (City) 6s '55	99½	99
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	82½	81½
Paris-Lyons-Med Int ctf 7s '59	100¼	100¼
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	99½	99½
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	95	95
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	96⅝	96
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	10	10
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	8¾	8½
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WEST POINT IN BETTER SHAPE

Despite Losses, Football Team Advanced Through 1930 Groundwork

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 26—With the customary difficulties of short time for practice, and scholastic requirements to be lived up week by week, the United States Military Academy football team is still in a far better position than it was a year ago, by reason of the groundwork laid last year by the coach, Maj. Ralph I. Sasse, and the number of players from last year still available for the team.

It is in the line that the chief replacements for the graduates will be required, and even there, many first class substitutes who saw action in 1930 are available. Center, both guards, and both ends of 1930 are gone, but even before the United States Naval Academy game, others were already creeping into place, and most of these are now fitting into the vacated places with little or no loss of time for elementary instruction. So the initial game will find the team well knit, though still below the standard of past years.

Of the veteran linesmen, Capt. John M. Price '32, at left tackle, is the leader, with Harley N. Trice '32, who climbed up into right guard to replace Loren B. Hillsinger '32, ineligible in the later games and now on the B squad, and Milton F. Summerfelt '33, who was a substitute for Capt. Charles I. Humber Jr. '31, all season, filling the two guard positions. Edward W. Suarez '32 and J. G. Armstrong '33, who fought out the right tackle position between them last year, are once more engaged in a similar conflict, while three substitutes who saw action in replacing P. G. Miller '31 at center last year are all equipped to carry on in the pivot position.

Ends Are Problem

The main difficulty in line replacement arises among the ends. The loss of C. W. Carlmark, E. J. Messinger, and J. T. Malloy, who graduated last June, left only minor substitutes to fill the gaps. Richard T. King Jr. '33, a fourth substitute last year, is now ensconced at left end, while R. B. Sheridan Jr. '33, who was not even on the regular list a year ago, working on the B squad, is at right end. William W. Quinn '33, is also available, and is now understudy for King, while Peter J. Kopczak '34, of last year's plebe eleven, is second string right end. Joseph A. Remus '32, is also on the squad of ends.

Captain Price at left tackle, and Suarez and Armstrong, at right, are supplemented by Lawrence J. Lincoln '33, also a minor substitute last year, while other availables are D. S. Spengler '32, and Edwin G. Simensen '32, who got some experience last year, and John F. Smoller '34 of the 1930 plebes.

Another third year man, Harvey J. Jablonsky '34, is likely to see prominent service in a guard position this year, as he is contesting the left guard position with Summerfelt, with great vigor. R. E. Gallagher '33, is the substitute for Trice, having advanced from fourth place of last year. Lauri J. Hillberg '32, has had to yield second place to Jablonsky already, and is now third man at left guard, while still another 1930 plebe, James R. Winn '34, is third at right.

Special Care of Centers

In the contest for center, Aaron M. Lazar '32, is now in the lead, closely pursued by William O. Senter '33, while Roy T. Evans Jr. '33, who was doing so well last year as to be seriously considered for first place, is now holding third place. But it is an open question how long any one of the three will be in first place, as the coaches are working with especial care on the position.

Other line possibilties include one third class man, A. R. Cyr '33 and three of last year plebes, Louis K. Beazley, Ralph E. Bucknam Jr., and J. D. Lawlor, all '34. They have not yet been fitted in, but are possibilities.

As in the case of center, the quarterback place is being fought out between three veteran substitutes of last season. Robert L. Carver '32, second to Wendell W. Bowman last year, is now leading, with Joseph L. MacWilliam '33, next in order, as in 1930, while Roland A. Elliott Jr. '33, is now in third position.

Many Backfield Absentees

It is in the backfield that the coaches are chiefly handicapped by absentees for physical and scholarship reasons. Two veteran backs, Henry A. Sebastian '33, and William Y. Frentzel '33, will not be available before midseason, and may make their initial appearances in the Harvard game. Two former plebe backs, Paul E. Johnson Jr. '33, and Travis T. Brown '34, who were counted on, have been below standard in studies, and when they will get back on the squad is in doubt. But these handicaps have been partly overcome by the return to the squad of Felix L. Vidal Jr. '33, ineligible last year, who is reported as living up to the traditions of his famous brother, Eugene Vidal '16.

The backfield now starting the play includes Carver at quarter, Ray J. Stecker '32, and W. S. Graham '33, as halves, and Thomas T. Kilday '33, at full. Kenneth E. Fields '33, the highest scholar in his class, and senior corporal, the highest military honor he could attain in his class, combines with MacWilliam, Vidal and Edward G. Herb '33, at full, to make up the second string of backs, while Elliott, and Charles R. Broshous '33, who continues his unique specialty of going in after a touchdown to kick a drop kick for goal, are added on occasion.

The team has gone far afield for its opponents this season, only Yale and Harvard being included among its neighbors as opponents. The Cadets will visit New Haven as usual, but Harvard will come to West Point for the chief home contest. University of Pittsburgh will also receive a visit, and the season will end with an encounter with Notre Dame, which will be staged at New York City. The complete schedule is as follows:

Sept. 26—Ohio Northern University, at West Point.
Oct. 3—Knox College, at West Point; 10—Michigan State College, at West Point; 17—Harvard University, at West Point; 24—Yale University, at New Haven; 31—Colorado College, at West Point.
Nov. 7—Louisiana State University, at West Point; 14—University of Pittsburgh, at Pittsburgh; 21—Ursinus College, at West Point; 28—Notre Dame University, at New York City.

Ruth Takes Home Run Lead With 46

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	107	44	.709
Washington	92	59	.609
New York	91	59	.607
Cleveland	76	76	.500
Boston	61	90	.404
Detroit	61	91	.401
St. Louis	60	90	.400
Chicago	55	94	.369

RESULTS SEPT. 25

Philadelphia 7, Boston 1.
New York 8, Washington 3
Chicago at St. Louis (postponed).

Babe Ruth, the greatest home-run hitter the game of baseball has ever known and regular left fielder of the New York Yankees, hit two circuit drives on Friday against the Washington Senators, his forty-fifth and forty-sixth of the season, to take the lead away from Lou Gehrig, his team mate first baseman. Ruth is now one ahead of Gehrig, and, therefore, leads the majors in homers. The score of the game was 8 to 3. A young rookie, Lew Krausse, pitched the Philadelphia Athletics to a 7-to-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox. The other clubs were not scheduled to play.

Alvin Crowder held the Yankees quite well in check during the first seven innings. The Senators gave him two runs in the second on Kuhel's homer and another in the fourth. Pennock hit a homer for the Yanks in the third, and Ruth hit his first in the sixth. The Yankees found their batting eyes in the eighth, however. Ruth led off the inning with his second homer, and shortly after Crowder was replaced by Marberry. Six runs crossed the plate in that inning. Combs connected with a circuit drive in the eighth. Pennock went the distance in the box for the Yanks, and, although hit hard at times, was effective in the pinches. Dickey for the winners and Cronin for Washington made three hits apiece.

One unearned run was all the Red Sox could get off Krausse, young Philadelphia recruit. A wild throw by Dykes and a passed ball by Palmisano let Boston score its only run in the fourth. Krausse limited his rivals to four scattered hits. The A's made 11 hits behind the young rookie, McNair and Palmisano leading the attack with three hits each. Palmisano's double was the only extra-base hit of the game. Durham started pitching for the Red Sox, but left the game in the sixth for a pinch hitter. Lisenbee finished. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	x	8	10	0
Washington	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	1

Batteries—Pennock and Dickey; Crowder, Marberry and Spencer. Losing pitcher—Crowder. Umpires—Dinneen, Van Grafian and Campbell. Time—2h. 15m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	x	7	11	1
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2

Batteries—Krausse and Palmisano; Durham, Lisenbee and Connolly. Losing pitcher—Durham. Umpires—Nallin and Owens. Time—1h. 38m.

CHESS IN SEMIFINALS

BLED, Jugoslavia, Sept. 26 (AP)—The competitors in the International Chess Masters' Tournament with adjourned games pending completed their schedules yesterday, and the semifinal round will be played today. E. D. Bogoljubow of Germany, Edgar Colle of Belgium and S. Flohr of Czechoslovakia were the winners.

FINE LINE FOR OREGON STATE

Veterans From Tackle to Tackle Please Coach Paul J. Schissler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Football prospects at Oregon State College this fall are the brightest since Coach Paul J. Schissler came to the Beavers seven years ago. Even Coach Schissler admits the truth of this statement and he is not noted for his optimism.

Although 14 lettermen from last year's team are lost to the squad, there are 16 on hand, most of whom were either regulars or first-string substitutes last fall. At least one "O" winner is available for every position except right end. And the freshman team contributed three or four outstanding men that fit admirably into the positions where they were most needed. Two transfers from other colleges, eligible after a year of residence, have also stepped into regular places at weak spots.

Strong From Tackle to Tackle

The line from tackle to tackle looks strong with the veteran K. O. Hammer '32 at center, J. O. Cox '32 and Gilbert Bergerson '32, both lettermen, at the guards, and Harry Kent '32, three-year man, and Adolph Schwammel '34, a transfer, at the tackles. It is the ends of the line that are causing the concern. W. W. McKalip, the great end of last year, and his running mate, Alex McGilvray, both graduated. In their places Coach Schissler is working two Davis boys, both six footers with lots of promise but inexperienced. Keith Davis '33, a made-over backfield man, saw enough service at left end last year to win a letter, but he is untried in stiff competition. He is a good punter and passer and may win a regular berth because of his ability along these lines. At the other extremity, Everett Davis '34, a transfer from Creighton University, is getting first call. If they come through, the end problem may not be so serious.

The other uncertainty in the Beaver outlook is a good passer and kicker. R. E. Buerke, super passer of last year, and "Chief" Coquelle Thompson, the Indian punter, are gone. There are three young hopefuls trying to fill Buerke's shoes at quarter. Arthur Ramponi '33, a letterman; T. H. Ward '33, a reserve; and John Biancone '34, a sophomore, are the candidates, with Biancone leading because of his triple threat ability. All three are fair passers and punters but Biancone is the best ball carrier.

Moe a Great Blocker

The remainder of the backfield is well fortified with material. Harold Moe '33, a great blocker, is back at right halfback. He is also a good ball carrier and a fine pass receiver. Pierre Bowman '33, a Honolulu boy, and Leon Underwood '34, shifted from fullback, are his understudies. William Leggett '32, a letterman and a great punter, failed to return to college, which weakens the reserve material to relieve Moe.

Left halfback is the ball-carrying position on Schissler's team and the job is still open. R. P. Rust '33 and Harold Joslin '34 are the leading candidates. Rust won his letter last year and showed lots of promise. He is fast, weighs 180 pounds and is the best punter on the squad. He passes in fair shape. Coach Schissler has shifted Joslin, last year's freshman fullback, to left half. He is a steady, hard-running back, a good blocker and fine defensive man. He does not pass or kick. If Rust makes good, Joslin will be moved over to understudy Moe at right half. Other possible left halfs are William Head '32, a light but shifty reserve, and Philip Small '34, a new man.

Frank Little '33, hard-hitting fullback last year, is back and should be one of the best on the coast. He weighs over 190 pounds, but is fast enough to run the ends. His greatest asset is his ability to back up the line. Theodore Hermann '33 and A. W. Gustafson '32, reserves from last year, are on hand in case of an emergency.

The first team line is practically settled. The official weight roster from tackle to tackle shows an average of 205 pounds per man. With the two ends figured in, the average drops to 198 pounds. So the Beaver forward wall will not suffer for lack of weight.

Hammer at center is playing his second year in the position and his third year of varsity football. He started as a fullback. He weighs 200 pounds, is a power on both line play and forward pass defense and is a sure passer. John Bethel '33 and Willis Danforth '34 are the reserves.

Coach Schissler rates Cox and Bergerson as the best pair of guards in the conference and he makes no exceptions. Bergerson weighs 220 pounds and is 6ft. 6in. tall. He is fast enough to pull out of the line to lead the interference. Cox is a two-year man, the lightest player in the line, but aggressive and a great guard. Loren Tuttle '33, Frank Porfily '334, the best of the sophomore linemen, E. B. Englestad, a letter winner, Hugh Stanfield '33 and Richard Robustell '34 in the order named are the best of the reserve guards.

Five Good Tackles

Five good tackles are on hand and for the first time in several years the Beavers are well fortified at these important posts. Kent, a 205-pound two-year letter man, will be the starter at left tackle although he is being pushed hard by A. G. Miller '33 who played enough last year to be rated as a regular. At right tackle Schwammel, a new man with a wonderful build for a tackle, is being named over Wayne Harn '33 and W. Byington '32, both lettermen. Bringing up the rear on the tackle list are H. C. Hylton '33 and Tom Wagner '34.

If the two Davis boys at the ends show signs of faltering, Fred McDonald '33 and Floyd Root '32, both with some conference experience, are ready to move up. McDonald is rangy and fast but lacks a little on offensive play. Root's strength lies in his pass-catching ability. From the freshman squad of last year are Victor Curtin '34 and Don Anderson '34, both lacking in experience but possessing all the natural qualifications for end play. Curtin is the best blocker in the entire list of wingmen. Herman Leaf '34, a big 200-pound transfer from Los Angeles Junior College, may win his letter.

The rosy prospects for a winner at Oregon State were not dimmed in the least by the first game of the season against Willamette University Saturday night when the Beavers trampled over a supposedly good small college team at will. The score of 76 to 0 was the largest ever made by an Oregon State College team and Coach Schlissler made no effort to run up a record count. At least 40 men were used in the workout. Especially pleasing was the playing of Biancone and Ward in the doubtful quarterback position, the punting of Keith Davis and Rust and the offensive play of the entire line.

Grove, Simmons Assured of Titles

CHICAGO, Sept. 26 (AP)—Robert Moses Grove and Al Simmons apparently have added a pair of jewels to the Philadelphia Athletics championship crown, in the shape of individual pitching and batting titles of the American League.

According to semiofficial averages which include Thursday's games of this nearly finished season, Grove, with a record of 31 victories and 3 defeats for an average of .912, was the league's champion boxman, while Simmons' mark of .389 just about assured him the batting title.

Grove could lose another decision and still surpass the high major league percentage mark of .872, set in 1912 by "Smokey Joe" Wood of Boston, and Simmons' margin of 17 points over Babe Ruth appeared almost impregnable. Most of the remaining batting honors belong to Lou Gehrig of the Yankees, although he dropped the base hit leadership to Earl Averill of Cleveland, during the week. Gehrig had batted in 180 runs—10 less than the major league mark set by Hack Wilson last season; led Babe Ruth in home runs, 45 to 44, had scored 159 runs, and had a total base collection of 398.

Ben Chapman, Yankee outfielder, stole three more bases and led with the handsome total of 61, while Earl Webb of Boston, improved his own record in batting out doubles to 66. The remaining leadership, hitting for three bases, was held by Roy Johnson, Detroit outfielder, who had 18 triples. Following Simmons and Ruth in the "first 10 regulars" were: Morgan, Cleveland, .350; Cochrane, Philadelphia, .348; Gehrig, New York, .340; Webb, Boston, .336; Goslin, St. Louis, .336; West, Washington, .335; Averill, Cleveland, .333, and Alexander, Detroit, .331.

Cleveland's batting pace was slowed down, but the Indians led New York by 1 point, .297 to .296. Washington and Philadelphia remained tied in team fielding at .976, the same figure as last week, while the St. Louis Browns were in front in double plays with 156. Chicago had accomplished two triple plays, and New York, Detroit and St. Louis were credited with one each. Four pitchers had reached or passed the 20-victory mark. George Earnshaw of the A's, and Wesley Ferrell of Cleveland had 21 each, the former having lost seven, and the Indian star having dropped 12 decisions. Vernon Gomez, the young Yankee left-hander, and George Walberg, the other Philadelphia left-hander had won 20 games each, with Gomez losing nine, and Walberg 12. Grove had 169 strikeouts for another leadership.

Vines and Perry In Title Round

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry, dashing young English Davis Cup star and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., of Pasadena, Calif., United States singles champion, on grass and clay courts, won their way yesterday to the finals of the Pacific southwest tennis tournament singles championship at the Los Angeles Tennis Club.

The brilliant Briton with a surprising finish eliminated George M Lott Jr., veteran Philadelphian seeded No. 2, by scores of 6—0, 0—6, 6—4, 6—4, after Vines had put John W. Van Ryn of Los Angeles away with expected handiness, 6—0, 4—6, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3.

Vines and Perry will meet Sunday for the title and trophy Vines now holds.

After losing the first and third sets and trailing 1—4 in the deciding set, Lott rallied to make the score 3—4, but Perry broke through his opponent's service in the eighth game and then held his own to win the set and the match.

Rain caused a half hour's delay in the third set.

Finals play in the mixed doubles championship was called off until Saturday after the teams of Lott and Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper of Oakland and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, and Miss Edith A. Cross of San Francisco, each had won a set.

Allison and Miss Cross took the first set 7—5, and lost the second 2—6, before darkness prevented further play.

YOUNG WINS OPEN GOLF

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Sept. 26 (AP)—James D. Young, the home professional, yesterday won the western Massachusetts open golf championship in a field of 62 starters. The second annual tourney was played at The Orchards Club course here. Young's score for the 36 holes was 149, made up of a 76 yesterday morning and a 73 in the afternoon. In second place, and leading the amateurs, was Bobby Grant of Wethersfield, Conn., with 155, made up of a 78 and 77. Dom Canasas of Suffield, Conn., was third with 79—77—156, and Alan Mackintosh of Stony Hill, former New England public links champion, fourth with 74—84—158.

F. H. DRIGGS JR. LEADS GOLFERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 26—Edmund H. Driggs Jr., Lakeville Golf and Country Club, winner of many Long Island and metropolitan New York golf titles, yesterday led the field of 130 players in the qualifying round of the Cherry Valley Club's eleventh annual invitation tournament. Driggs, who is president of the Long Island Golf Association, scored a 73 yesterday. James Robbins of the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Penna., was second with a 76.

National Batting Race Is Still On

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—The battle for the 1931 batting championship of the National League seemed destined to continue right up to the last minute of the last day of play and the final results may not be known until the official figures are released sometime next winter. At least the semiofficial averages which include Thursday's games, just three days before the finish, failed to reveal a letup in the struggle between Chick Hafey of the St. Louis Cardinals and Bill Terry of the New York Giants.

Hafey, coming up in a late rush, held first place Thursday with a .350 average and a margin of only a single point over Terry, while Jim Bottomley of St. Louis, Terry's erstwhile rival, had slipped back to third place at .341. Chuck Klein of Philadelphia, the fourth participant in the battle, had a .338 average.

Terry still held the major share of the "slugging" honors as he led the league in two departments, tied for first in another and was second in a fourth. The big new Yorker had a total of 212 hits, putting him one up on Lloyd Waner of Pittsburgh, and had hit 20 triples to 16 for Babe Herman of Brooklyn. Klein and Terry each had scored 120 runs and the Philadelphian was ahead of his New York rival with 120 runs batted in to 113. Klein completed his "slugging" list, which rivaled Terry's with a league-leading total of 31 home runs. Mel Ott of the Giants was second with 29.

Sparky Adams of St. Louis continued to head the one remaining column in the hitting records with 45 doubles, one more than Wally Berger of Boston had collected. Frank Frisch and Pepper Martin of St. Louis continued to run one-two in base stealing with 28 and 17 thefts respectively.

Behind the "Big Four" on the list of individual batting leaders came O'Doul, Brooklyn, .335; Grimm, Chicago, 333; Hornsby, Chicago, .332; Cuyler, Chicago, .328; Davis, Philadelphia, .328; and Stripp, Cincinnati, .325.

Despite their imposing list of leaders, the Chicago Cubs lost ground in the race with the Giants for the club batting lead. New York raised its average to .292 last week, while the Cubs went to .288. Holding their fielding mark at .974, the Cardinals took undisputed possession of the lead, a point ahead of Chicago, Cincinnati and New York.

The Cardinals had things all their own way in the pitching records. Jess Haines, who has been out of action for some time, held the lead with 11 victories and 3 defeats for a .786 average. Paul Derringer was second with 17 games won and 8 lost for a .680 mark, while Bill Hallahan tied with Guy Bush of Chicago for third at .667. Hallahan had 18 victories and 9 defeats, while Bush had won 16 games and lost 8.

NEBRASKA HAS 14 LETTERMEN

LINCOLN, Neb.—With 14 lettermen in suits and plenty of candidates for all positions except ends, prospects for football at the University of Nebraska this fall are good, according to D. X. Bible, head coach. The only drawback is that he must depend upon the development of sophomore ends and may have to use mostly a sophomore backfield.

The enthusiasm and coöperation the squad is showing pleases Coach Bible. From the manner in which some of the sophomore candidates showed up in spring practice and the showing in early practice this fall, Coach Bible says he expects to see the Scarlet and Cream make a creditable record, although facing a hard schedule.

Nebraska will have a strong line, if the wing positions can be developed from the sophomore ranks. The rest of the line is practically intact with the exception of Felber Maasdam, center, who has graduated. There are other candidates for the pivot place and the coach is not deeply concerned about that position.

The backfield prospects were thinned by graduation and ineligibility; but there are some good sophomore prospects and Coach Bible has been using four complete backfields in practice. There is a lively contest on, not only over all of the backfield positions, but also for almost every position on the team, as 57 candidates appeared at the opening practice.

Backfield Is Lighter

The Scarlet and Cream backfield will be somewhat lighter than the Nebraska fans are accustomed to see. Coach Bible will resort to diversified attacks to a larger extent than he might otherwise do, although he is an advocate of the open style of play. The backfield, he said, would be more versatile, although not overly speedy.

From the backfield of last season the Scarlet and Cream lost R. W. Young, Andrew Long, Harold Frahm, W. R. Marrow, C. L. Rowley, A. E. Perry, Robert Stansberry and B. W. Packer, the latter being ineligible on account of his scholastic standing. Young, Long and Frahm were the main performers for the team last year.

The attack this season probably will be built largely around E. J. Kreizinger '32, a triple-threat man, fairly speedy, a good kicker and passer. G. H. Sauer '34, former Lincoln High School star, another triple-threat man, may see considerable action before the season is over. B. E. Masterson '34, another Lincoln High star, is a candidate of promise. This trio should give any competing team plenty to do to stop them.

In addition, Coach Bible has Chris Mathis '33, L. H. Brown '31, R. B. Manley '32, lettermen, who played quarterback positions last year. H. G. Bauer '34 is being tried out at quarter. Sauer, Kreizinger, Masterson, and Swanson are likely candidates for the fullback position. C. E. Nelson '32, letterman, halfback of last season, and M. S. Paul '32, varsity backfield man of last year, are trying out in the backfield again this year. Eight other candidates are making fairly good showings. They are T. L. Penney '33, C. H. Staab '33, M. T. Swanson '33, J. T. Miller '32, H. C. Boswell '34, R. W. Raugh '32, and J. W. Roby '33. Roby is a fleet-footed player, and Boswell is a shifty runner. Paul, Penny, Masterson, Staab, Miller, Boswell, Roby and Nelson are being used in halfback positions on the four practice teams.

Loss of Ends Felt

The outstanding candidates for the ends are H. J. Schmitt '34, former Lincoln High star, and an all-state high-school tackle, who is fast and weighs 185 and G. R. Jones '34, Omaha, former all-state high center, who weighs around 200 and has speed. Others are N. A. Nesmith '33, D. B. Hulbert '33, G. A. Hartman '34, B. N. Kilbourne '34, K. T. Kunney '34 and Marion Scott '34. The loss of S. M. Hokuf and Frank Prucka, two splendid veteran ends of last year, is keenly felt by Coach Bible.

Three tackles were lost to the team, with M. G. Broadstone, a star, among them. But with such candidates as Hugh Rhea, a star last year; R. R. Kroger '32, G. M. Eno '32, and C. L. Hulbert '33, all lettermen, to fall back upon this season Coach Bible can give his main attention to development of sophomore candidates. Among them are G. J. O'Brien '34, who weighs 225, M. E. Scoggan '34, B. F. Clark '34 and J. B. Weston '34. In addition to these J. H. Keriakades '33, K. J. Fogerty '33, and R. B. Freeman '33 are varsity men of last year.

For the center position there is a real contest on with L. S. Ely '33, a letterman, who made a splendid showing last year, one of the outstanding candidates. Clare Campbell '33 of Friend, also a letterman, and A. O. Rist '33, a varsity man of last year, are contenders for the position with one lone sophomore, G. R. Jones '34 of Omaha, former Omaha Technical High star, showing great promise.

There is little for Coach Bible to be concerned about in the guard positions with C. M. Justice '32, G. E. Koster '32, J. J. Adam '32, all lettermen of last year, and L. B. Gartner '32, varsity man of a year ago, now in suit. Some of the best sophomore condidates are also guards: C. R. Bishop, W. H. DeBus, H. J. Holmbeck, E. L. Uptegrove, and C. L. Austin.

BIRMINGHAM WINS DIXIE SERIES FINAL

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 26 (AP)—The Birmingham Barons added the baseball championship of Dixie to their Southern Association title by defeating Houston, champions of the Texas League, 6 to 3, in the seventh game of the post-season series here last night.

Jerome "Dizzy" Dean, the Buffaloes' speed-ball pitcher, fell victim in the final game to his second defeat of the series. Dean, who lost the opening game, 1 to 0, was hit hard last night, giving up 10 safeties.

Bob Hasty, Baron right-hander, who lost his first start in the series, also was hit hard. He allowed 13 hits, but bore down in the pinches.

POLO POSTPONED AGAIN

NEW YORK, Sept. 26 (AP)—Rain which soaked the polo fields of Long Island overnight resulted today in a further postponement of play in the Monty Waterbury Memorial Cup polo tournament. Today's semifinal between Templeton and Hurlingham of Argentina has been postponed until Tuesday, with the final which originally was scheduled for that date, to be set later in the week on a date not yet decided on. Unless further rain interferes the other semifinal between Greentree and Gauchos, the other South American invader, will be held tomorrow at the Sands Point field, at Port Washington, L. I., as scheduled.

SPORTS SOUTH AFRICAN

WHERE RUGBY REALLY MATTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town

SOUTH AFRICA, for a small country—small, that is to say, when reckoned by the population, not the "wide open spaces"—has a wonderful reputation in international sport. It is founded, in most branches of athletic endeavor, more upon the achievements of renowned individuals than upon a high average standard, but this generalization does not apply to South African Rugby football teams, which, in the past, have so well held their own with the teams of all the Rugby-playing countries of the world that today the Union is as proud of its reputation for Rugby football as it is of its diamonds. That is why the team which is now touring in Britain has a heavy responsibility upon its shoulders.

If it does not defeat all the national teams in Britain, it will fail to satisfy the more ardent enthusiasts in South Africa. South Africans, as their newspapers are at pains to point out to them, have a tendency to take football too seriously. When a South African Rugby team plays an international match, it is (for a big section of the community) not merely a football match, but an affair in which the honor of the nation is at stake.

It may seem curious that in a country where there is summer weather for nine months of the year, the most popular game should be one designed for the British winter. To some extent, however, the adaptation explains why South Africans play Rugger so well. Their grounds are hard and dry and the ball is rarely greasy, consequently they have developed pace, accuracy of passing, and kicking power to an extent which the player who is trained on muddy fields in the British Isles can rarely hope to equal.

SENDS BEST TEAM TO BRITAIN

How else can one account for the success of South African Rugby teams? The entire white population of the country today is not one-sixth of the population of London, yet 20 years ago South Africa sent a team to Britain which defeated the national sides of England, Ireland, Wales and France, and lost only to that of Scotland. Since then a British team has toured South Africa and finished with a rather inglorious record. The New Zealanders, too, who toured the British Isles in 1924 without losing a match, lost five in their tour of South Africa—two of them "Test" matches.

The South African Rugby team that has been sent to Britain is considered to be probably the best the country has ever put on tour. That is why so much is expected of it. It represents not merely the football of the Union, but the young manhood of the whole of South Africa. The players are drawn from towns and provinces thousands of miles apart. Some of them are English-speaking and some Dutch-speaking. Among the 29 are university students, lawyers, farmers, one parson, three parsons-to-be, and schoolmasters.

FIRST MATCH OCT. 3

The first match in the South Africans' busy program is against a combined Gloucester and Somerset team at Bristol, Oct. 3, and after that they play three matches in Wales—against Newport, Swansea, and Cross Keys at Abertillery (combined) before making their first appearance in a London match on Oct. 14. They are then scheduled to work northward, play two matches in Scotland, and return via Oxford and Cambridge, to Wales, for the first of their representative international games. This is against the pick of Wales's Rugger talent at Swansea, Dec. 5. A fortnight later, the tourists will cross to Dublin, to oppose the might of Ireland, and, Jan. 2, England will be met at the Rugby Union's headquarters, Twickenham — the Mecca of Rugger followers. The last battle in a strenuous campaign will bring the South Africans against Scotland at Edinburgh, Jan. 16.

The progress of the Rugby players through the length and breadth of the British Isles will be followed in South Africa with the tensest interest, and if the tourists do not defeat, in turn, the representative teams of all the home unions, there will be a great sense of disappointment among the folk at home. Which shows how highly South Africa thinks of its players. By comparison, South Africans can bear quite cheerfully the defeat of their track and field athletes by stars from the United States, and they will not be particularly disappointed if their cricketers lose every "Test" match in Australia this winter (as, on form, they are very likely to do). But to "go down" at Rugby—that is another matter!

MRS. PITTMAN VS. MISS RIDLEY AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 26—Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman of London, Eng., and Miss Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Eng., reached another final round in singles since their arrival in the United States in August, when they defeated their semi-final-round opponents yesterday in the Bronxville Field Club's annual invitational tennis tournament. Mrs. Pittman won a 6—3, 7—5 match from Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi of New York and Italy and Miss Ridley won an 11-game match from Mrs. H. Stuart Green of the Ardsley Club, Ardsley-on-Hudson, 6—0, 6—1.

The unofficial English tourists won another victory in the doubles semi-finals when Mrs. Pittman and Miss Ridley defeated Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris of Ardsley and Miss Beatrice Moore of the Montclair Athletic Club, 6—3, 6—3. The other semifinal-round match yesterday was won by the Baroness Levi and Mrs. Philip B. Hawk. They defeated Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. and Mrs. Clifford J. Lockhorn in a hard-fought three-set match, 6—1, 4—6, 9—7. The Baroness was the star in the doubles, always stepping in to save a situation when Mrs. Hawk faltered. The summary:

BRONXVILLE FIELD CLUB INVITATIONAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT

SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman, London, Eng., defeated Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi, 6—3, 7—5.

Miss Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Eng., defeated Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Ardsley Club, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y., 6—0, 6—1.

committee will consider the subject. The A. A. U. meeting was scheduled for Miami, Fla., Nov. 14 at the meeting in Washington last year. The Olympic committee will make arrangements for the games at Los Angeles next summer.

College Football Results

Alabama P. I. 24, Birmingham Southern 6.
Arkansas Tech 26, Arkansas College 0.
Ashland 7, Marietta 6.
Ball State Teachers 12, Danville N. S. 0.
Bradley 33, McKendree 0.
Bucknell 34, St. Thomas 7.
Central Teachers 13, Southwestern 7.
Dayton 39, Hanover 0.
Denver 26, Colorado S. of M. 0.
Geneva 12, St. Francis 6.
Grinnell 26, Coe 0.
Howard Payne 20, McMurry 6.
John Carroll 26, Adrian 6.
Loyola 38, St. Edward 6.
Marshall 20, Morris Harvey 6.
Mississippi A. & M. 10, Millsaps 7.
Mt. Union 39, Cedarville 0.
New River State 59, Sue Bennett 0.
North Dakota 22, St. Olaf 0.
Oklahoma A. & M. 25, Northeastern Teachers 9.
Oklahoma City 45, Friends 0.
St. John's 22, Long Island 0.
St. Louis 27, James Millikin 0.
St. Thomas 7, Moorhead 6.
Southwestern S. T. 10, Oklahoma Baptist 7.
Temple 13, Mt. St. Mary's 0.
Texarkana J. C. 13, Magnolia A. & M. 6.
Tulsa 26, Hendrix 0.
U. C. L. A. 0, Occidental 0.
Union 20, Murray State 2.
Washburn 6, Haskell 0.
West Liberty Teachers 7, Dickinson Seminary 0.
Westminster 14, Missouri "B" 0.
Winona Teachers 39, Waldorf Luther 0.
Wilmington 12, Muskingum 0.
Wittenberg 18, Georgetown (Ky) 0.
Xavier University 24, Transylvania 0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	98	53	.649
New York	87	64	.576
Chicago	82	70	.539
Brooklyn	78	73	.517
Pittsburgh	75	77	.493
Philadelphia	65	87	.428
Boston	63	89	.414
Cincinnati	58	93	.384

RESULTS SEPT. 25

No games scheduled.

WOULD MEET IN KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 26 (AP)—A proposal to hold the annual meeting of officers and representatives of the Amateur Athletic Union and the United States Olympic committee in Kansas City next November was submitted to the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce yesterday by Avery Brundage of Chicago, president of the A. A. U. A local

Restaurants

BOSTON

Atmosphere
Comfortably cozy is the English room with its atmosphere of refinement. The service and food are of the standard that makes you want to come again.
Special Luncheons—Dinners
Myles Standish
Bay State Road at Beacon St.

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
TIP OF T WHARF
LUNCHEON : TEA
DINNER
Tel. Richmond 1775
MISS DALRYMPLE—Skipper

GEORGIAN CAFETERIAS
Located in the Neighborhood
142 Massachusetts Avenue
252 Huntington Avenue

Cafe de Paris
12 HAVILAND ST. Off Mass. Ave. & Boylston St.
(Our only Boston Restaurant)
LUNCHEON, 35c DINNER, 50c
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, 50c and 75c

CARRIE'S SPA
Delicious Home Cooked Food
257 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Near Symphony Hall
CAROLINE P. EICHEL
formerly Supt. Cooking Thompson's Spa

Norris Drug Co.
289 Huntington Ave., cor. Gainsborough St.
NORRIS SODA FOUNTAIN and LUNCH
Famous for Quality Home-Cooked Pastry

MARY'S KITCHEN
STRICTLY HOME COOKING
Luncheon Dinner Sunday Chicken Dinner
30c and 40c 60c 85c
3 BATAVIA STREET
Around the Corner of St. Stephen Street
MRS. M. E. HAWES, Prop.

Cafe de Marseille
210 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheon 35c and 60c
Table d'Hote Dinner 50c and 75c
Sunday Chicken Dinner
50c and 75c
We serve Postum with all meals

BROOKLINE, MASS.
You Are Invited to Visit
PETER PAN'S TEA HOUSE
Dinners $1.00 and $1.25 Luncheon 50c and 75c. Open Sundays
1230 Beacon Street
Pelham Hall—Coolidge Corner

Thisbe Wins Fourth Race In King Alfonso Cup Series

KING ALFONSO TROPHY STANDING

Yacht and Owner	Pts.
Priscilla III, Johnston De Forest	13½
Thisbe, Van S. Merle-Smith	12¼
Rangoon, C. H. Thorling	10¼
Sasqua, A. H. Kudner and G. C. Beach	4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Sept. 26—With only one more race to be sailed and that scheduled for this afternoon, Priscilla III, owned by Johnston De Forest and sailed by Briggs S. Cunningham, is still leading the standing for the King Alfonso Trophy, but her margin over the second yacht, Thisbe, owned by Van S. Merle-Smith and sailed yesterday by Robert B. Meyer, was greatly reduced as the result of the fourth race held yester

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
THE ELIOT

Apartments of 1, 2 or 3 rooms in The Eliot may be had at very reasonable rentals.

Convenience features include Secretarial Switchboard, and an excellent dining room.

Rental Office on the premises. Inspection invited.

HENDERSON & ROSS
370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON
COM. 1484

209 WASHINGTON STREET LAF. 5650
1320 BEACON STREET ASP. 5500

Attractive Apartments

MYLES STANDISH
30 BAY STATE ROAD
COM. 4500

Modern housekeeping apartments, 10 minutes from the theatrical and shopping district, in an apartment hotel offering every facility and comfort. Features include twenty-four hour elevator and switchboard service, beauty parlor, commissary, new G. E. refrigeration, squash court and billiard rooms.

RATES
From $45.00 for unfurnished single room with bath to $275.00 for 4-room furnished with complete hotel service.

ROOSEVELT
21 FORSYTH STREET
IN FENWAY—KEN. 6178

All outside rooms in this modern apartment building close by the shopping centers in Fenway recreation center, and in the heart of the educational institutions area.

RATES
$40.00 for single unfurnished room with bath to $82.50 for three-room suite. Housekeeping facilities in every apartment. Furnished at surprisingly moderate additional cost.

Nordblom Management

APARTMENTS—1 to 9 large furnished and unfurnished room refrigeration, $35 up, in Back Bay, Brookline and Brighton. W. E. COOPER. 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 1839.

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Gentleman wishing to retain his room will rent his attractively furnished 5-room apartment and den; 2-family house, oil burner, select, quiet neighborhood; to adult couple or 2 adults; a real home; rent $50. C. W. FAULKNER. 78 Grafton St., Arlington.2 Key with Mr. Paine, lower floor. Phone Arlington 2982-W or Haymarket 1479.

Back Bay Apartments

1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply

Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

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BERLIN
59A Unter den Linden Tel. A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9185
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2445
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 2099
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
ST. LOUIS
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824 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

American Exodus In Mexico Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Assurance that reports in the United States of an exodus of Americans from Mexico, as a result of the new federal labor code that specifies that 90 per cent of all labor must be native or naturalized Mexican, are unfounded was given this week at the American Consulate-General in Mexico City.

"The consular records show no evidence of any material increase in the number of Americans leaving Mexico," it was said at the Consulate-General.

Nearly all of the American employees in Mexico are department heads or persons holding other posts unaffected by the labor law

Stricter enforcement of immigration regulations has led to various deportations recently, but even these have not reached proportions of a "general exodus."

In a message sent to all state and territorial governors and military commanders of the republic, Gen. Rafael E. Melgar, president of Mexico's nationalistic campaign committee, asked for coöperation with the Federal Government to "prevent the nationalistic campaign from degenerating into a campaign of unjust hostility toward foreigners who work honestly and in good faith in Mexico."

Meanwhile there is a boom in industrial shares on the London Stock

FIRST 'AIR CIRCUS' HELD IN SCOTLAND

RENFREW, Scot.—Scotland had its first opportunity to see an "air circus" recently when Capt. C. D. Barnard, British pilot, led an aerial pageant at Moorpark Aerodrome here on Sept. 5.

The circus consisted of eight machines, including Captain Barnard's 12-seater Spider, an autogiro and a French Potez, which was making its first visit to Scotland. In addition to the aerial acrobatics and other carnival features, Mr. J. A. Mollison who recently made a record flight from Australia to England, gave exhibition flights and practical lessons in aviation.

BACK BAY
2-3 Rm. Apts. 51 Audubon Rd. $50-$90
1-2 Rm. Apts. 99-103 Norway St. $30-$45
BRISTOL COUNTY TRUST
Office 103 Norway St., Boston Ken. 9238
See janitor on premises

BACK BAY APARTMENTS—LOW RENTS Furnished and unfurnished suites of 2-3 rooms, gas, electricity. Frigidaire, janitor service, continuous hot water; also 5, 6 and 7 rooms unfurnished, open fireplaces, hardwood floors, etc. See SUPT., 69 Gainsborough St. Ken. 2829.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON, Beacon Hill, Mt. Vernon St.—Charming unfurnished apartment, 4 rooms, bath and kitchenette; beautiful view; also other furnished and nufurnished apartments. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave. Ken. 4033.

BOSTON—Three pleasant furnished housekeeping rooms, living room, kitchen, chamber and bathroom; part of a large furnished suite. Commonwealth 2367 (mornings).

BOSTON, SAVOY APARTMENTS, 24 Haviland Street—One and two-room suites with kitchenette and bath, $30 to $45; owner supervision.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Overlooking Fenway—Small suites; reasonable rents. 204 Hemenway St.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive furnished apartment of 4 rooms and bath in very desirable location and near steam and trolley cars to rent for the winter at moderate price. Apply Suite 7 (mornings) or call Asp. 3244.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Longwood District, near Coolidge Corner—Duplex house, lower floor, 7 rooms. Tel. Asp. 0588.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 8829 Fort Hamilton Parkway, 3 blocks from 86th Street B. M. T.—High-class, modern elevator apartment, 2-3 and 4 rooms, all outside, light and airy rooms; mechanical refrigeration, every modern convenience; rentals $45-$55-$65 and up. Agent on premises.

CAMBRIDGE
17 Forest Street
"Each Apartment a Home"

To quiet and respectable people only, we offer these 2-3-4-room apartments, strictly modern. All outside rooms. Twelve minutes to Boston. Call PORter 5686.

CAMBRIDGE
THE MARTIN APARTMENTS

71-73 Martin St., left from 1705 Mass. Ave., 1-2-3-4-room suites, every modern device for comfort, reception hall, tiled bath, shower, incinerator, unsurpassed kitchens, Frigidaire free; one exceptionally fine, sunny, cozy suite available now; one 2-room suite furnished. University 9764.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Beautiful 6-room apartment, sun porch, maid's room, furnished; 5 minutes Harvard Square. Porter 1380. 1374 Mass. Ave.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—5 rooms, heated; American neighborhood; Frigidaire; handy rapid transit; $50. 83½ Waldeck Street.

HIGH-CLASS SUITE
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Eight large rooms, reception hall, two baths, all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Superintendent or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

Hotel Gralyn
30 CHARLESGATE WEST
BOSTON, MASS.
Just off Commonwealth Ave.

Restful and beautifully located, 5-minutes to Park St. Single and double rooms with kitchenette privileges, 2 to 5-room suites with kitchenette and private bath.

Tel. KEN more 3000
Robert K. Johnson, Manager

MAJESTIC APARTMENTS
BROOKLINE, MASS., 1569 Beacon St.—Several attractive, homelike 7-8-room apartments; convenient to stores, schools and cars. See SUPERINTENDENT on premises.

MILTON, MASS.—5 rooms, second floor; congenial neighborhood; accessible stores and rapid transit. 112 Central Ave. Milton 3997.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Modern upper apartment, 7 rooms, sun parlor, garage; near church and depot. Call OWNER, New. No. 7304.

NEW YORK CITY, Greenwich Village, 14 Bank St.—4 rooms, real kitchen-dinette; quiet, sunny corner; refined surroundings; near subway express; refrigeration; $90. Tel. Tompkins Sq. 6-6263 or Supt., 12 Bank St.

NEW YORK CITY, 325 CENTRAL PARK WEST Near Christian Science church
2-3-5-6-7 delightful rooms—overlooking park
Rentals $1000 to $2000 per annum
Agents and owner on premises

N. Y. C., 17 W. 95th—Beautiful 1-room unfurnished apartments, baths, kitchenettes, all improvements; reasonable. Riverside 9-3851.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive furnished apartment; beautiful view. Phone MISS LANDAU, Billings 5-6200.

Oxford Courts Cambridge
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14 Minutes from Park St. Subway Sta.

APARTMENTS — 1 to 5 rooms with 1 single bath—5 to 8 rooms with 2 baths. All modern devices for housekeeping. Tiled baths with showers. Refrigeration, fireplaces, elevators, linen and cedar closets. Refrigeration, gas and electricity furnished free. Garage; maid service if desired. Rentals $45 to $210. Grill room and coffee shop open 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Some furnished apartments, with or without complete hotel service. Walking distance to Harvard College. For particulars apply at office, 5 Arlington St., off 1812 Mass. Ave. Tel. UNIversity 6650.

PELHAM HALL
At Coolidge Corner
Brookline

Quiet, refined atmosphere with home and hotel environment ideally balanced. One to five rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Restaurant.

Tel. BEACON 2430

Nordblom Management

APARTMENTS TO LET (Continued)

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Location: Perkins St., Jamaica Plain
Ideally located, near and overlooking the Jamaicaway. Showers, refrigeration and all other modern conveniences.
These apartments should appeal to anyone desiring a quiet home in pleasant surroundings.
Suites available are of 3, 4 and 5 rooms, at reasonable rental.
Inquire at office on premises or telephone JAMaica 0707

PHILADELPHIA, 3421 Race St.—Attractive, complete housekeeping apartment, unfurnished; cheerful, homelike; desirable neighborhood; convenient to center of city.

TUDOR CITY (N. Y. C.), 1700 Tudor Tower—Beautiful 1-room apartment, serving pantry, twin Murphy beds; river view; sublease one year; reasonable rent; unfurnished; would also sell furniture. Vanderbilt 3-3402.

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.

Suites 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents $50 to $70. Apply on premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Sunny side half duplex, modern, new guaranteed Holland Vapor air heater, garage, yard; convenient; excellent location; $50. Middlesex 5062-R.

WOLLASTON, MASS.
Six rooms, best condition; handy trains, buses and beach. Garrison 3850.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WANTED—Young woman to share apartment in Brookline, Mass. Call Asp. 4081 (evenings), or R-84, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

BOSTON, GAINSBORO STREET — 7-room apartment, furniture for sale; leaving city; rent $85; concession. Call mornings, Circle 8813.

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5561.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME in country near Boston for limited number of children with seeming mental and physical handicap; Christian Scientists preferred; competent person in charge, with special experience in training children temporarily unable to fit into their home surroundings. Box 188, Wayland, Mass.

HOME training for boys needing special help; ideal opportunity for parents to place boys in harmonious atmosphere under loving and reliable supervision; complete responsibility assumed if desired. IRENE SEE IVES, Box 294, Lake Placid, N. Y.

HOME surroundings at "Pelham Pines" for children requiring special consideration and instruction. Nashua, N. H., R. F. D. 3. Tel. Pelham 97-12.

WUNNEGIN
PRIVATE home for retarded children; individual training, experienced care; playground. Write for circular. MISSES MARIE and DOROTHEA ROWEHL, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

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A SMALL, reputable investment firm dealing in high grade bonds and securities would like to form an association with a young man with a little capital; someone located in New Hampshire or Western Massachusetts preferred. S-59, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St. New York City. PENna. 5380. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only, 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

FLOOR SPACE

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1730 Chestnut Street—To let, second and third floors, 600 square feet each; good show windows, elevator service; south side of main retail shopping street; owner occupies remainder of building.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

OLD Steinway grand piano, old Chelsea tea set, sofa, mirror, hat tree, silver service. MRS. WIER. Ken. 9060.

INEXPENSIVE, attractive covers for books, magazines, etc.; decorated telephone book covers for gifts. MRS. E. W. FARMELEE, 151 So. Clinton St., East Orange, N. J. Or. 3-2074

FURNITURE

RETURNING to England, must sell immediately household furnishings including English antiques, etc. Call Newton North 4152-M.

SLIGHTLY used davenport bed, also reed lounge and Steinway grand piano; reasonable. 60 Fenway, Suite 23, Boston.

GARAGES

SOUTH END GARAGE
Storage—Cars Washed by Machine—Day and Night Service—Repairing—Transients Accommodated. 113-116 Worcester St., Boston. Ken. 7845 and Com. 9270.

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED salesman wanted to represent manufacturer of nationally known cleansing preparation; one experienced in contacting retail store buyers preferred; write stating age, experience and salary expected. Box F-94, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

DEMONSTRATOR is desired by manufacturer of nationally known cleansing preparation to work in New York department stores as present. Write Box F-95, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED saleswoman wanted to represent manufacturer of nationally known cleansing preparation; one experienced in contacting retail store buyers preferred; write stating age, experience and salary expected. Box F-97, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED woman to assist in rest home, duties light; permanent; small salary to start. Prospect 9-1523. MRS. THOMPSON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

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AN OPPORTUNITY—Lovely 16-room house in any arrangement; excellent location; near depot, business, ocean; baths, fireplaces, oil burner, 3-car garage. E. A. CASGRAIN, 32 Broadway, Beverly, Mass.

LINCOLN, MASS.
New 9-room colonial house in beautiful town of Lincoln, living room in country pine, 5 bedrooms, 2 tile baths, shower, maid's bath, lavatory, rubber tiled floors, kitchen and baths; 2-car heated garage, slate roof; entire house insulated and weather-stripped, copper covered metal screens; over 1 acre of land. Call Waltham 1155.

WELLESLEY FARMS, MASS.—English type brick house, insulated, 3 chambers, tiled bath, fireplace. Tel. Wel. 1441-M.

WOODSIDE, L. I. — Attractively furnished English stucco, 6 rooms, garage; near school; $90; unfurnished $75. Phone Bryant 9-9738 (N. Y. C.).

LUGGAGE REPAIRING

HONEST repairing lengthens the life of a damaged bag or trunk. COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP, 63 Huntington Ave., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS

BALSAM pillows for sale $1.50; also camps and rooms to rent in the Adirondacks. MRS. MAXAM. Raquette Lake, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 194 Harvard Street, Boston. 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

MUSICIANS

MUSICIAN—Young lady, graduate American, European conservatories, piano and organ, experienced concert, church, radio, theatre, orchestra, dance work; will give to utmost of ability. R-87, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PROFESSIONAL pianist and accompanist, teacher of piano. MRS. GERTRUDE DAVIS, 110 St. Stephen St., Com. 5060, Boston, Mass.

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LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRYER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 32d, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

PART TIME—Practitioner's light and attractive office, Room 1201, 18 East 41st St., N. Y. C. Tel. Lexington 2-1795 after 1 p. m.

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WEST TOWNSEND, MASS.

A delightful place for a restful vacation. Noted for its rare hospitality and good food. Open all year. Rates very reasonable. Tel. Townsend 10.

THE BY-WAY INN
1363 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Noted for its charming home atmosphere and delicious table; convenient to colleges and churches; prices reasonable. Univ. 3613.

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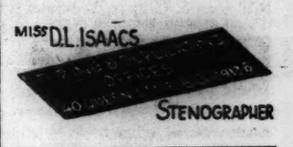

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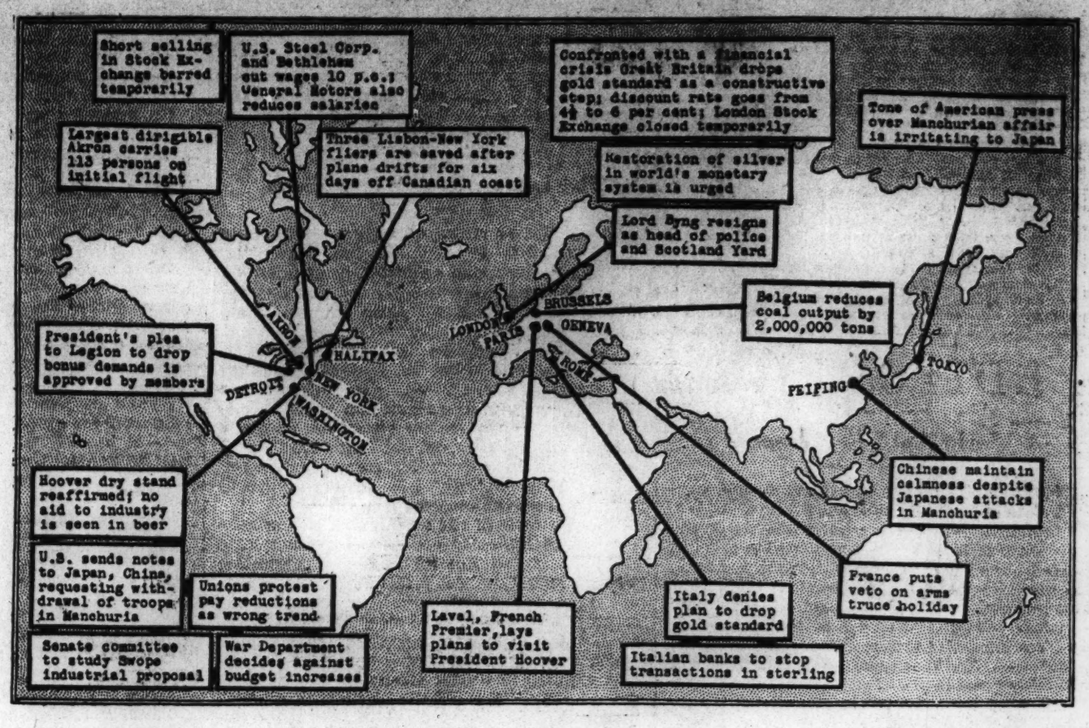
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Short selling in Stock Exchange barred temporarily
U.S. Steel Corp. and Bethlehem cut wages 10 p.c.; General Motors also reduces salaries
Confronted with a financial crisis Great Britain drops gold standard as a constructive step; discount rate goes from 4½ to 6 per cent; London Stock Exchange closed temporarily
Tone of American press over Manchurian affair is irritating to Japan
Largest dirigible Akron carries 113 persons on initial flight
Three Lisbon-New York fliers are saved after plane drifts for six days off Canadian coast
Restoration of silver in world's monetary system is urged
Lord Byng resigns as head of police and Scotland Yard
Belgium reduces coal output by 2,000,000 tons
President's plea to Legion to drop bonus demands is approved by members
AKRON
HALIFAX
DETROIT
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
BRUSSELS
GENEVA
ROME
TOKYO
PEIPING
Hoover dry stand reaffirmed; no aid to industry is seen in beer
Chinese maintain calmness despite Japanese attacks in Manchuria
U.S. sends notes to Japan, China, requesting withdrawal of troops in Manchuria
Unions protest pay reductions as wrong trend
France puts veto on arms truce holiday
Laval, French Premier, lays plans to visit President Hoover
Italy denies plan to drop gold standard
Senate committee to study Swope industrial proposal
War Department decides against budget increases
Italian banks to stop transactions in sterling

All Nature

White Aster

(Aster umbellatus)

Where: Northern United States and southern Canada in moist thickets or woodlands. They like a rich, free soil and are easily cultivated.

Distinguishing features: Smooth, leafy, branching stems, two to six feet tall, flower-heads numerous in compound flat corymbs (open flower clusters); color is white with yellow or orange center. Flowers from July to November. Makes nice border and roadside plants. Asters bought from florists were developed from a Chinese variety imported around 1825 and continually improved.

With autumn, Nature's most colorful season of the year, come the goldenrods and asters. In New England and New York State, the amateur botanist may go out in the country and pick as many as six to ten different goldenrods and equally as many different asters. Asters range in color from a deep purple to almost a pure white, and taking the United States as a whole, there are more than 250 different species to be found, most of them with hair-splitting differences that only expert botanists puzzle over. A large number of species are in cultivation as garden flowers.

Asters are members of the Composite family, the highest family of dicotyledonous plants. These groups have two foliar portions or first leaves, as seen in the seed. In this family we find an interesting opposite to the highest members of the monocotyledonous plants, the orchids. Both are highly specialized: orchids, to insure cross pollenation; composites, to do without it. Orchids are not aggressive, while composites press in in great numbers just as soon as land is cleared. They take care of themselves and grow in great numbers. Orchids must be pollenated by special insects and their floral structure is highly specialized to attract special agents, such as night-flying moths, and when these agents are missing the orchids disappear. Their seeds must fall in just the right ground. Composites, to which family the asters belong, have some types which do not produce pollen at all, the seeds fertilizing without pollination.

The most interesting feature of the aster-goldenrod relationship is the fact that there is not a single morphological (structural) difference between them, that botanists have been able to discover, yet everyone, whether a student of botany or not, knows the difference between them. Color is the only way they can be told apart, for the goldenrods belong to the xanthic or yellow series, while the asters belong to the blue or bluish series.

Brevities

Humorist: We read that a London man left 100 clocks in his will. An unusually large estate to wind up.

Arkansas Gazette: Picture of Mahatma Gandhi in his bright college days shows him in a hard-boiled shirt and gates-ajar collar. And, somehow, it helps to explain his present clothing trend.

Los Angeles Times: Ah, well; if you can't go to a summer resort, you can punch a hole in the screen and put rocks under your mattress.

Detroit News: Synthetic silk stockings may be made out of air, says a natural scientist, but they will dissolve if washed. We understand, too, there would be difficulty about darning a run in a zephyr.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Production of a seven-pound grapefruit, 10 inches in diameter, suggests the possibility of a combined breakfast and shower bath for the late risers.

A Quotation for Today

ONLY they who fulfill their duty in everyday and trivial matters will fulfill them on great occasions.—KINGSLEY.

The Mail Bag

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

Last week two ladies of The Christian Science Monitor visited our English lesson. Our teacher asked us to tell them (1) in which way we worked with the newspapers; (2) whether we liked them; (3) what we knew about The Christian Science Monitor.

We answered the first question by telling of some advertisements and articles, to show how we work. Then we said we like the Monitor because we learn many English expressions, the everyday English, and because it is interesting and sometimes amusing to read the newspaper. The last question we answered by telling that the Monitor is a newspaper edited by The Christian Science Publishing Society. The chief bureau is in Boston in America, but though the chief bureau is in America, it is an international newspaper, because it is read in most countries in the world.

They print no sensations because they say that sensations spoil the ideas of men. They bring the political news, sport and music news, in one word they publish the daily news.

The ladies were interested to hear all this because we get the newspapers free from them, and they wished to see whether it is useful and whether it is a pleasure for us to work with the Monitor. Afterward they said we could write letters to the Monitor and perhaps they would be printed in the newspaper; besides, we might also get some correspondents. Therefore, I have written this letter to you. I wish to correspond with an English or American boy of 14 years.

Helmut K.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

A voice from Chicago is calling to the Mailbaggers! Let me hear an answer, won't you, "Corries"? The owner of this voice is 15 years of age, a junior in high school, and a lover of sports. Her hobby—reading.

Now that you've heard about the owner of the voice, I shall tell you about the city she lives in. It's large; in fact, it's huge, so huge that it's hard to find your way around town. It's situated on Lake Michigan, as you probably know, and on this lake islands are now being made for the 1933 World's Fair. Several buildings have been completed for the fair, and are quite beautiful.

The Christian Science churches here are lovely, and I attend the Twelfth. It is on the North Side of Chicago, right near the lake. I think I have written enough about myself and the city in which I live, so will close with the hopes that soon I shall receive letters from all over the world.

Your new friend, Ann C.

Pomona, California

Dear Editor:

Pomona is a very pretty city. It gets its name from the goddess of fruits and flowers and it is well named, for Pomona certainly has many fruits and flowers. Every year the Los Angeles County Fair is held here and many different kinds of exhibits are shown. I have two exhibits which were part of my school work. One was a scroll in the times of Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake." The other was a story in the time of the gold rush of California.

I am 13 years old and in the ninth grade and am interested in outdoor sports and journalism. I should gladly correspond with girls anywhere, but I am especially interested in Japan.

Are you going to have another story like "Mystery of Rainbow Mine?"

With love to all the Mailbaggers,

Coragene M.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

My sister has gained many correspondents from the Mail Bag and I should also like some. I am interested in stamps and postmarks. I have three white rabbits which I raised. I should like to write to some boys interested in stamps, postmarks or rabbits.

I am 14 years old. I should like to hear from boys in all foreign countries, especially Greece, Japan, Switzerland, China and France. However, I'll answer all letters cheerfully.

Love to all the Mail Baggers.

Kenneth H.

Lodi, California

Dear Editor:

We have had the Monitor in our family for about 21 years. I enjoy it very much and use it in my school work. Best of all I like the Children's Page, Young Folks' Page and "I Record Only the Sunny Hours."

We live in the Lodi district, and it is said that more grapes are raised here than all the rest of the United States put together, not counting the rest of California.

California was first settled by the Spanish. They called it "New Spain" because the climate was so much like Spain. They founded many cities, but first they built the missions. Most of the missions are still standing and are often visited by tourists. Sacramento, which is about 30 miles north of here, is where Captain Sutter built a fort, calling it "Fort Sutter." Near Sacramento on the American River is where gold was discovered in 1848.

I am very much interested in sports, music and animals. My favorite sports are swimming, volley ball and tennis. I have taken piano lessons for about four years and expect to become a music teacher. I am 15 years old and hope to gain correspondents, especially from foreign lands.

Evelyn O.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Marguerite S. (12), Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.—Interested in music, reading and outdoor sports.

Louise B. (15), Sioux City, Iowa.

Grace S. Massillon, Ohio.

Mildred B. (15), Jamaica, N. Y.

Elsie S. (15), Jamaica, N. Y.

Clydean McD. (16), Mesa, Ariz.

Letter Change Puzzle

AUG	AUG
A Measure	Note of Joy
AUCE	AUCE
Small Dish	A Spigot
ORT	ORT
10 Times 4	Opposite of South

The first and last letters of all the words in this puzzle are missing. Definitions are given. As you will see, the words on the left have the same central letters as those on the right. This will help you in solving the puzzle.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Word Puzzle:

SCHOOLHOUSE.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Youth Gives

Berkeley, Calif.

A GROUP of 75 Junior High School boys and girls who come from homes where the so-called necessities of life are few, have proved themselves good Samaritans.

When a classmate who seemed even less fortunate than most of them met with a mishap which would keep him away from school for some time, these boys and girls called a meeting to decide what they could do to bring a bit of cheer and happiness to their friend.

In addition to a cheery and interesting message from each, gifts were brought to school, where they were neatly wrapped in white tissue paper. These gifts ranged all the way from a suit of clothes that a brother of one of the girls had outgrown to a little box containing six choice marbles, which one boy happily gave as his contribution.

Enough pennies were brought to buy a new shirt, pay an old library debt of 35 cents, and the remaining 50 cents was used to start his first bank account.

Needless to say, the youngster was made happy; but the beautiful part of the whole incident was the love expressed by boys and girls who are passing through what is often termed the thoughtless and irresponsive stage. Their happy faces were proof that giving had not impoverished them; rather had it enriched them.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Anyone's else" or **"anyone else's"** (Mrs. J. L. W.)—"Else," when used with the pronominal expressions, "anyone," "anybody," "somebody," "some one," etc., in the genitive construction (possessive), usually takes the genitive inflection, as, "anyone else's," "somebody else's," etc.

Hallowed (Mrs. G. W.)—Yes, both as verb and participial adjective, only two syllables, *hal'-ode.*

Los Angeles, so-called, seeth (A. O. H.)—Although the Spanish pronunciation of Los Angeles is *Los* (long *o*) *Ahng'-hay-lace*, the Anglicized sound given preference by Webster is *Los An'-gel-es*, with *o* long, *a* short as in *at*, *n* as in *ink*, *g* as in *get* (not the *j* sound), first *e* as in *novel*, second as in *let*.

"So-called" calls for accent on the second syllable, *so-kauld'*; long *o*, the *au* as in *haul*.

"Seeth," two syllables, *see'-eth*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation. — Ed.

Do You Know That—

Arkansas has learned its drought lesson, a recent survey revealing that 35,000,000 quarts of fruit and vegetables have been preserved on the State's 242,000 farms?

Russia's 1930 harvest produced 3,100,000,000 bushels of grain, 600,000,000 bushels more than the year before?

The name John Smith becomes literally Giovanni Fabbroni in Italy?

The Eskimos dubbed Mrs. Charles Lindbergh the "Little Blue Goose"?

Via Aurelia, the highway which 2000 years ago joined Rome to Gaul, will be completely reconditioned for modern traffic?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A World Gold Conference?

IN ANNOUNCING the suspension of gold payments in Great Britain, Mr. Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, referred to the unsuccessful British effort to promote a world conference on the working of the gold standard. "It was made abundantly clear," he said, "that any proposal of this kind would be unwelcome to other powers and therefore the conference was foredoomed to failure." Today the situation is different. And it is reported that Britain will renew its proposal.

The need for a monetary conference is now plain. The gold standard had already been abandoned over a wide area before Great Britain furnished a fresh lead. India has decided to follow sterling. The self-governing dominions, save for Canada, are said to be doing the same. Several Latin-American countries are wavering.

These countries would share in the commercial advantages which flow from non-allegiance to gold at present. They would be helped in selling to and impeded in buying from gold countries. An advantage of this sort at a time when the world drop in commodity prices has upset their domestic equilibrium is emphasized by the example of a nation of Britain's influence. Some may feel that it outweighs the disadvantages, even though it involves the failure to live up to legal obligations to redeem currencies at stated gold ratios.

The logic of a stampede off the gold standard is the curtailment of the export trade of the gold countries by the relative reduction of the gold cost of production in non-gold countries. At this prospect trading nations of the importance of the United States and France, the custodians of 75 per cent of the world's gold, could not look with any relish.

In this connection the news from France has already shown a hopeful drift of thought. The famous luxury trades are pointing out that their chief market in Great Britain has become endangered by the emergence of a cheap pound. French finance, now so powerful, is also not unaffected. Mr. Snowden says that the French banks have not played any part in the recent withdrawals from London. French sterling balances in London have therefore lost a good deal of value, and the loss has already affected bank shares on the Paris market.

President Hoover's move to apply a moratorium for all war obligations revealed a certain lack of parallel thought between Paris and Washington on the methods of handling world problems. The British suspension may have ended that separatism. For a proposal for some kind of monetary readjustment must now strike both countries as desirable in their own domestic interests. Thus the subject of a world parley on gold is likely to figure prominently in the conversations when M. Laval arrives in Washington.

Essentially it is now a political question. The usual methods of ejecting unwanted gold by lending surplus capital have broken down. Over $650,000,000 has recently been lent to Great Britain. An equal amount has returned to the lenders, France and the United States, the reason being that capital will never stay in an atmosphere clouded by lack of confidence. Other measures must be tried. And the chief of these is that already pointed out by the Wiggin Committee, namely, the restoration of mutual confidence among the nations, which calls for a frontal attack not only on gold maldistribution, but on all the problems which have led to it. Only the statesmen can do this job.

Profits From Lower Prices

WILL bargains inspire buying on the part of consumers? This is a very pertinent question in manufacturing circles just now as many retail outlets are endeavoring to stress lower prices as an inducement to consumption. It is a problem over which many business men violently disagree. In many instances they claim that the tendency to advertise low prices is encouraging a competition that is "sanguinary, ruthless and vicious." The lowering of business ethics was said at the recent conference of the Federation of Better Business Bureaus to have been especially noticeable in the current endeavors of merchandisers to move goods—almost at any price.

But low prices do not necessarily entail low business practices. The National City Bank of New York, in one of its recent bulletins, advocated lower prices. "If bargains are what the people want," said the bank, "the thing to do is to make bargains as universal as possible, so that not only will the retail buyer be attracted, but anyone who has the slightest idea of going ahead with any program of expansion will be forced to conclude that now is an advantageous time to do it." But when that statement is carefully studied it is evident that a reduction in prices below cost of production has not been advocated. Neither does it assume that the manufacturer must sacrifice all his profits. It does, however, advocate a recognition of the present temper of consumers and the necessity to meet the desires of those who must buy.

One trouble just now is that people are inclined to consider some goods to be offered at bargain prices whereas those goods are merely adjusting themselves to new marketing conditions. Many industries have grown large in the United States because the producers have discovered ways to reduce the cost of manufacture and have passed that saving on to consumers. Selling below cost will not help anyone. But lower prices which still include a reasonable manufacturer's profit can increase the market for a product and so contribute to the wealth of an industry and steadier employment.

The Legion Resists and Yields

OF THE two major questions which came before the American Legion convention the organization acquitted itself nobly on one and reached an extremely dubious decision on the other. The strong vote against calling upon the Government for immediate payment of the adjusted compensation certificates which are not due for another ten years is a courageous answer to misguided relief appeals and political cupidity. The resolution urging a nation-wide referendum by states on proposed modification or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is one which Legion leaders ten years hence probably will wish they could expunge from the records.

The preamble of the anti-prohibition resolution shows instantly upon what twisted logic the liquor movement in the Legion and elsewhere is being pushed. It advances the "whereas" that the Eighteenth Amendment "has created a condition of danger and disrespect for law and security of American institutions."

Mr. Douglas Hudson of the Kansas delegation exposed the utter falsity of this premise when he said, "It is not the Eighteenth Amendment but rather the violation of the Eighteenth Amendment that has caused these conditions."

The answer of the wets in the convention was not reason but boos. Apparently it was thought that boos were reason enough for booze. Does not this jeering attitude among the wets in this and other assemblages indicate where the "disrespect for law and security" comes from? Considering that attendance at the Detroit convention had been drummed up by emphasis on the proximity of Canadian liquor, the dry delegations would seem to have conducted an able defense in preventing the convention from declaring for immediate restoration of beer.

Legionnaires have been more than energetic—and with good reason—in demanding legal action against persons who preach doctrines of Bolshevism in the United States. When those laws are disobeyed and evaded, they do not advise repeal but enforcement and observance.

In their attitude toward meeting the current economic stress the veterans have earned the applause of the nation by resolving:

> That the American Legion, in full possession of its limitless faith in the destiny of the nation we fought to preserve, calls upon the able-bodied men of America, rich and poor, veteran, civilian and statesman, to refrain from placing unnecessary financial burdens upon national, state or municipal governments and to unite their efforts as they all did in 1917 to the end that the war against depression be victoriously concluded, prosperity and happiness restored.

That last phrase is particularly significant. National prohibition of the alcoholic liquor traffic is one of the greatest campaigns ever launched for the "prosperity and happiness" of the whole people. When the men at the front in 1917 found the going hard they did not try to solve the difficulty by letting the enemy have his way. Neither should they in the nation's fight against liquor.

Wings Pay a Debt

SNOW and ice have come early in the Tyrolese Alps this season. North of the mountains, in Austria, thousands of swallows have been halted in their usual migration to the warm shores of Italy. Hunger and a cold winter confronted them as they huddled in the woods and in farm buildings chirping disconsolately.

But now they may twitter more merrily. The outlook has changed. At the request of the Austrian Society for the Protection of Animals, farmers are collecting the birds in wooden cages and bringing them to Vienna. There the society has chartered airplanes to carry the swallows to Venice.

It is not the first time the airplane has been used in a mission of kindness to birds, for grain has been scattered from planes to feed the quail in winter in the western United States and Canada. But it is perhaps the first time that man-made wings have substituted for feathered wings in transporting such numbers of birds over a terrain familiar but temporarily impassable to them.

In this incident and others like it aviation can repay a little of its debt to the birds. Would men ever have flown if they had not watched the gulls and hawks, and borrowed the idea from them? And let not human aeronauts assume they have outdone the birds because the beleaguered swallows in Austria accept a ride. Men have yet to discover the secret of flight by wing power instead of propeller. Regardless of miles an hour, no human yet has flown so fast but he still could wonder at the darting, veering, floating swiftness of the swallow. Nor have wood and steel yet matched the gracefulness, ease and silence of that flight.

Coloring the News

RUMOR is about that newspapers will soon be printed in color, the illuminated comic section now printed in Sunday editions of American newspapers becoming characteristic, though, of course, without its intentional comicality, of the whole newspaper seven days in the week. This is said to have been made possible by recent development of the printing press which promises printing in color as rapidly as newspapers are now printed in black.

Such a change, if widely adopted, would add color to our civilization as well as to the newspapers. Newspapers are universally visible, being read, about to be read, and having been read. At the beginning and the close of day the passengers in public conveyances are hardly visible for their newspapers; in public places the task of picking up newspapers and conveying them elsewhere engrosses the constant toil of municipal employees; in the home there are times when the newspaper carpets the floor. Whether or not the Rev. George Crabbe was justified in thinking, something over a hundred years ago, that "the more of these Instructors a man reads, the less he will infallibly understand," the ambition of the printing press is ever to print more thousands of copies an hour.

On Sunday there may be noted on many a domestic floor the brighter aspect of that spot where lie the scattered pages of the comic section. From this example one may gather how whole newspapers printed in color every day would affect the appearance of trains, trolley cars, buses, streets, parks, business offices, and private dwellings.

On the other hand, it may be held questionable whether color, however it brightened the corner where the reader sat, would add anything of distinction to the newspaper itself. Ruskin was certainly not thinking of a comic section when he said that the purest and most thoughtful minds love color the most.

Rumor does not say whether each different kind of news—political, foreign, social, crime, etc.—is to have its distinctive color. Illustration of course would be colorful; but it may also reasonably be believed that the color employed would sometimes do injustice to feminine complexions or misrepresent the taste of a statesman in selecting his golf stockings, thus contributing to the fallibility of understanding noticed in simpler days by the Rev. Dr. Crabbe.

In any event, this is a change of raiment not lightly to be assumed by the individual newspaper. There is a dignity about black and white that comports with the more serious responsibilities of journalism, and for some newspapers this dignity is an asset which they would long hesitate to risk by going into motley.

Franco-German Coöperation

AN INTERESTING suggestion comes from France; it is that an ounce of practical coöperation will do more to improve Franco-German relations than a pound of political protestations of amity. It is not to be indorsed too literally, for there can be no doubt that amicable oratory, eloquent newspaper articles, and personal friendships of French and German ministers have helped to develop peaceful sentiments. But it is interesting, nevertheless, to observe these reactions against the more emotional appeal, in favor of an undemonstrative and more modest attempt at concrete coöperation.

This is proposed in a comprehensive plan which Premier Pierre Laval is reported to have developed for submission to Chancellor Heinrich Bruening at their conference in Berlin this week-end. It contemplates the welding of French capital with German industry in a number of joint enterprises. It would set up a permanent Franco-German committee of economic coöperation, of which subcommittees would study trade, cartels and transport, would foster interchange of French capital with German industrial talent and would promote large scale public works in outlying countries to use French capital and German technical resources.

In recent years it may be that the political, as distinct from the economic, approach to the Franco-German problem has been overdone. The most pervervid effusions may, as the French say, have no tomorrow; but if, little by little, the French and the Germans were to work together, they gradually would be united by common interests. In point of fact, it is the latter method that M. Poincaré tried in conjunction with M. Loucheur, Herr Rathenau, M. François-Marsal, Herr Rechberg, and others. Economic ties were indeed created, but they have not been given sufficient prominence or encouragement. They deserve to be developed.

The weakness of the purely political method is that it actually encourages demands which are, however politely, refused; and there springs up, sooner or later, a sense of disappointment and even of resentment. The discussion of political problems is doubtless sometimes necessary, but if, in present circumstances, neither side can be satisfied, it is wiser not to pursue them too insistently. While Germany is expounding its theory of revision, and France is laying stress on an imaginary security, they are, however much the situation is disguised by flowers, at cross-purposes.

It becomes chimercial—at least so runs this argument—to seek a systematic political accord. M. Lucien Romier says, in effect, that the task is not to stabilize Franco-German relations, that is to say, to conclude an agreement which would be permanently acceptable to the two countries. The more modest, and yet perhaps more important, task is to encourage and multiply Franco-German connections of a working kind, to coöperate in the practical domain, to establish regular and constant communication. These debates about differences emphasize and increase differences. But collaboration would help the two countries to forget their differences, and would even tend to make them disappear.

Verbal assurances and compromises have their place, but France and Germany must learn also to live and work together.

Editorial Notes

The Chicago judge who acquitted a motorcar operator on complaints of speeding on grounds that he was hurrying to a big business deal may feel that he was justified because of the present need for stimulating business. But the question is open for debate as to whether or not the prospective completion of any business deal is sufficient warranty for placing the lives of many other persons in jeopardy, who, presumably, also may have been on their way to stimulate business in a thoroughly law-abiding manner.

Some taxicabs, it is reported, have installed a device which displays a series of advertisements before the eyes of the passenger. Can it be that the taxicab operator hopes this will divert attention from the meter?

No fewer than 160,000,000 people are said to speak English as their native language, but they do not all speak the same English.

The World Court After Ten Years

By NORMAN L. HILL
Professor of International Law and Political Science, University of Nebraska

THE World Court assumed tangible form on Sept. 16, 1921, when the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations completed the first election of judges. The succeeding decade has been a busy one for the tribunal, despite the dominantly voluntary character of its jurisdiction. When the first regular session began on June 15, 1922, two requests for advisory opinions were before the Court, and a third was submitted by the Council before the termination of the session. It will be remembered that the Supreme Court of the United States in 1790 and 1791 met three times without business of any kind.

During its brief career the World Court has given sixteen judgments, nineteen advisory opinions, and ten orders. So occupied has the Court been with current controversies that extraordinary sessions have been necessary nearly every year. During the year 1925 three extraordinary sessions were held, resulting in three judgments and three advisory opinions. On account of the large volume of business that has been brought before the Court, a proposal to amend the statute so as to provide permanent sessions, except during judicial vacations, is now awaiting ratification. Pending the adoption of the proposed amendment, the date for the opening of the regular session has been changed to February 1, in place of June 15, with the understanding that the session will not end until the cases before the tribunal are completed.

Several of the Court's hearings have related to controversies in which national feeling has been strong. Eight of the judgments and orders of the tribunal, in addition to advisory opinions, have dealt with the treatment of Germans living within the state of Poland. As a result of the territorial adjustments resulting from the World War there are approximately two million Germans in the Polish Corridor and in that part of Upper Silesia which is under the Polish flag. The situation has given rise to allegations that Poland has not given the protection to the property and other rights of the Germans which, by treaty, she has pledged. Most of the Court's rulings have been favorable to the German contentions, but a few have been divided. Two advisory opinions have been given by the World Court affecting the relations between Poland and the Free City of Danzig, which, though inhabited by Germans, was taken out of the German state in order that Poland might use its port facilities.

It is characteristic of judicial bodies that, with the passage of time, they either rise or fall in the esteem of the people. During the early years of its existence the American Supreme Court was not favorably regarded by a large portion of the public; today its prestige is established. During the ten years of its existence the World Court has consistently improved its standing. Evidence of this may be seen in the number of disputes that have been turned over to the tribunal and in the fact that all of its decisions and opinions have been accepted. The opinion given in the Mosul boundary dispute between Great Britain and Turkey disgruntled the latter state, but in the end was accepted, even though Turkey was not a member of the Court. The willingness of European nations to allow the Council of the League of Nations to submit to the tribunal such a vital question as that of the legality of a customs union between Germany and Austria is further testimony to the standing which the World Court has attained.

The Court possesses qualities which might be expected to contribute to the high standard of its efforts. It is, first of all, independent in the sense that its decisions may not be dictated by exterior influences. It is officially related to the League of Nations through provisions that judges are selected by the Council and Assembly, expenses of the Court are included in the League's budget, and advisory opinions are given to the League. There is, however, no means whereby pressure may be brought to bear upon judges in cases which are being heard. The Court may and, in fact, has made impolitic decisions favorable to the contentions of such nations as Turkey and Germany, and against France and Poland. Paradoxically, the *sine qua non* of a court possessing the support of the public is its willingness to go counter to dominant opinions.

The integrity of a court should be supplemented by a respected bench if it is to merit approbation. By the Statute the judges of the World Court are expected to meet "the qualifications required in their respective countries for appointment to the highest judicial offices," or they should be jurisconsults of recognized competence in international law. In practice they have generally been judges of high standing in national courts, professors of international law, or legal counsel to foreign offices. Many of them have served in two of these capacities. Judge Moore, a member of the Court from 1921 until 1928, had held the chair of professor of international law in Columbia University and had been counselor in the American Department of State. Lord Finlay, a member of the Court from 1921 until 1929, had occupied the position of Lord Chancellor, the highest judicial position in Great Britain. The present English judge, Sir Cecil Hurst, was the assistant legal adviser to the British Foreign Office from 1902 until 1918, and legal adviser from 1918 to 1929. Of the fifteen judges elected in September, 1930, six were chosen from university professorships, three were legal advisers to foreign offices, four were foreign ministers, one was a minister of the interior, and one was an ambassador. Many of the members of the Court have served either as delegates or advisers at international conferences. Two of the present list, Judges Negiesco and Wang, have had earlier experience on the international bench as deputy judges, and three, Judges Schücking, Fromageot, and Rostworowski, have served in the World Court as national judges in cases to which their respective countries were disputants.

A significant development during the World Court's first decade has been the gradual extension of its compulsory jurisdiction through the acceptance of the optional clause by member states. The first nations to accept the clause were small powers such as Uruguay, Portugal, and Finland, which presumably had little to lose. Austria, Hungary, Germany and Bulgaria were also among the first states to allow the tribunal to have compulsory jurisdiction over controversies. Doubtless the weakness of their military forces since the World War has been an inducement to those countries to emphasize peaceful methods of dealing with international disputes.

More recently, at the Assembly meeting in 1929, the optional clause was signed by a number of large nations maintaining powerful military forces. Great Britain, France, and Italy were among the group. At the present time the optional clause is in effect for thirty-eight nations.

It is true that the states accepting the jurisdiction of the World Court as compulsory have done so with reservations, and in most cases for limited periods of time. Italy accepted for five years with the understanding that other tribunals established by special treaties and the Council of the League would not be deprived of jurisdiction properly belonging to them. These conditions have been stipulated by a number of nations in their subscription to the Court's compulsory jurisdiction. The Irish Free State accepted the optional clause for the unusually long period of twenty years with the single condition of reciprocity. Nicaragua has gone still further in recognizing unconditionally the compulsory jurisdiction of the tribunal. With characteristic caution Great Britain gave her assent to the clause, reserving (1) disputes in regard to which some other method of settlement may be agreed upon, (2) disputes between members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and (3) domestic questions.

A decade is too short a time to bring the process of judicial settlement of international disputes to anything like the limit of its possibilities. Undoubtedly later years will witness developments which, along with other approaches to the problem of peace, will make war progressively more difficult. The single conclusion which may reasonably be deduced from the past decade of experience is that the World Court has thus far succeeded in establishing a foundation upon which later years may build constructively.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Not Wanted—After Twenty-Five

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The writer of this letter has many callers—one the other day a shoe salesman. He is now twenty-four years of age, and he wants to go to college. He hesitates to take this step for the reason that should finances not hold out he cannot reënter, so he says, the employ of the company for whom he is now working. The shoe business is the only one in which he is experienced and in which he can hope to earn a respectable living wage. At twenty-five years of age he is shut out of it. The reason—group insurance.

It may be assumed that competition is too keen in this particular industry to permit the application of a more "golden-rule" method than the one mentioned. It costs real money to insure men who have passed the ripe age of twenty-five years. Anyhow, it is too bad that such qualities as a good personality, high character, ability to meet people well, and so forth, have to be disregarded merely because one has passed the quarter-century mark.

There is a worthy project for someone to undertake who has the time and inclination to do so. It is the conduct of an employment agency for the exclusive benefit and use of men and women between the ages of twenty-five and sixty. Some of us feel that we did not reach our prime until we had passed the fortieth milestone.

Boston, Mass. CHARLES H. SAMPSON.

A Shilling for Tenpence

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The British public, perplexed as never before, might well afford a meed of attention to the brave man who has dared, at this juncture, to criticize the unique British currency system. Sir Napier Shaw, in a letter to The Times, says in effect, "We alone continue to reckon our money in the scale of 12 pence to the shilling with a currency unit which, like our weights and measures, drives the foreigner, accustomed to the simple decimal system, almost to distraction. Why not take the present opportunity of drastic reorganization to 'rationalize' our currency?"

The argument is plausible. The par value of the £1 in New York—$4.8666—represents about the most awkward exchange figure imaginable. Sir Napier Shaw holds that the mischief was done when early in the nineteenth century the gold pound was substituted for the guinea, with a nominal depreciation of one shilling. His suggestion now is that, since the pound sterling is in jeopardy, the financial pundits should prepare the way for a return to the standard guinea of 250 pence composed of 25 shillings of 10d. each. In this the English currency unit would be jumped up without further ado to the nominal equivalent of $5, the thin end of the wedge of the decimal system would be introduced, and at last the British economic system would have been submitted to the necessary ordeal of rationalization.

It is a pity the sponsor of this revolution should invoke this modern fetish. Rationalization is now being regarded as a doubtful blessing, with a world crisis of overproduction. The appeal to reason, moreover, is well-nigh fatal to any proposal set before an Englishman.

As M. Siegfried observes in his analysis of England's crisis, he will agree with you time and again intellectually as to his own shortcomings or the right course to adopt in a given situation. But it is not in the Englishman's nature to match the word with the deed. His instinct supervenes, and he will obey his instinct to let well alone every time, in preference to adopting the alleged "rational" solution of his difficulties. Sure enough, the only reply which Sir Napier Shaw's daring has brought forth does not trouble to dilate upon the chaotic financial consequences that would attend any tampering with the capitalist system in its present precarious condition; it does not even attempt to answer the challenge of the superior merits of the decimal system. It simply refutes the idea that the adoption of a tenpenny shilling would be a "rational" proceeding. W. HORSFALL CARTER.

London, Eng.

The Farm a Place to Live

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent statement in the press, Mr. Campbell, overlord of 95,000 acres in Montana, is reported to have said, "Only men with plenty of capital or credits can go into farming and make a success of it."

By making a "success" of farming, Mr. Campbell evidently means making "money" at farming. He is a business man who by chance has gone into farming instead of into banking, automobiles or steel. He does not think of farming as an occupation by which a poor man can make a decent living for his family, but as a huge business industry by which a man can become rich by farming according to scientific methods, by an intensive study of cost sheets, by employing the latest types of farm machinery, and by a close watch on the world's markets.

But a man does not have to employ Mr. Campbell's methods in order to make a living by farming. The vendor of peanuts who stands at a street corner may make a living for his family as well as the broker who sells 1,000,000 bags of peanuts in one consignment. A rich man thinks in terms of thousands of dollars; but the poor man thinks in terms of food, clothing and shelter, and is satisfied if he has a few hundred dollars in the bank for emergencies.

A poor man can make a living on the farm, if he does not think too much of money. He has his house—there is his shelter. He has his few acres—there is his food. As for clothing, he does not have to wear a frock coat and a high hat on the farm.

At present farm property is low in price. A man wrote me that in his neighborhood small farms can be rented for $15 a month, less than the rent of a single room in the city; and, as he rightly said, a man can make a living from such a farm which he could not make from his room. The poor man has one dollar to the rich man's thousand, but his dollar goes ten times as far as the rich man's goes. CHARLES HOOPER.

Cœur d'Alene, Idaho.